The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

THE SPEAKERSHIP QUESTION SETTLED—TAMMANY'S POSITION.

M'GUIRE TO BE SPEAKER AND CALKINS CLERK—THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE RURAL MEMBERS—THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED AND ITS BEARING—TAMMANY'S POSITION ONE OF DIFFICULTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 4, 1875.

The active work of the legislative canvass has begun now in real earnest. The small issues are being hourly wiped away, and before this letter has been read by the public, one of the two main questions of the present political and legislative campaign will be disposed of. Although I am writing many hours before the Assembly caucus will be held, and notwithstanding that politics, like many other mundane things, are uncertain as to their fulfillment, it would be idle to assume any other possibilities, not to mention probabilities, in the present instance, than that the Assembly will be organized with Jeremiah McGuire as Speaker and Hiram Calkins as Clerk. The other candidates are, of course, still in the field, but they have run their race, and it only remains to be seen what they are to receive hereafter in consideration of the strength they have already shown. As a matter of speculation, there is every reason to assume that Lyman B. Smith will be the Deputy Clerk, as, while he has displayed strength in his canvass for the Clerkship, he has prudently avoided creating dissension, and has conducted his movements with good judgment and good faith toward the other candidates and their friends. Northrup has been much more active, but there is some feeling against him on the ground that he has produced a great deal of acrimony. On the Speakership the only contestant with McGuire has been Emerson E. Davis, of Washington County, and he will doubtless be taken care of when the committees are appointed, after the manner of recognizing such merit and power as he has shown.

THE CAUCUS OF THE RURAL MEMBERS.

As predicted in my dispatch of yesterday, the conference caucus of country members this morning, at the Delavan House, attracted much more attention than it did on Saturday evening, and there was a larger attendance of members. There were but five of the seven Assemblymen from Kings County present in the city at the hour at which the caucus met, and those all attended the meeting. Its proceedings were much shorter than had been generally expected, and though two or three resolutions had been prepared to be submitted by the various elements of which the meeting was composed, but one resolution came to the surface. The meeting organized with George Taylor as Chairman, Samuel T. Benedict, of Schenectady, as Secretary, and William W. Rhodes, candidate for Sergeant at Arms of the House, as doorkeeper. There were thirty-eight members present. The following resolution was offered by Mr. Davis:

Resolved, That while we recognize the right of Democrats from localities to meet and confer as to their action, we deem it inexpedient, as Democratic members of the Assembly, to hold any caucus, previous to that which shall be regularly and formally called, for the purpose of giving expression to our views or purposes as to the officers of the Assembly or other officers to be elected by the Legislature, and that we deprecate any irregular or unusual political action calculated to advance the interests of any candidate.

Mr. Davis spoke briefly in favor of the resolution, and after some desultory discussion by the members, a vote was taken on its adoption. It was carried unanimously. This resolution, as will be seen by comparison, is based upon that introduced at the Saturday meeting and laid over for consideration to-day. The changes were suggested, or rather made, by Mr. McGuire, to whom it was submitted for his opinion, and the fact that it was unanimously adopted as it came from his hands adds to the gentleman's already great conceded strength in his candidature. He has proved virtually a mediatory candidate, and singularly enough all three elements of the present contest express approval of the terms of the paper. The Tammany members claim a victory, as they believe it disposes of the demand made on them to rescind their former action. The country members believe that it asserts a principle of untrammeled action on the part of country delegations, but they are loath to say whether or not they believe it is broad enough to enable them still to insist on an explanation from Tammany of John Kelly's dictatorial course. The Kings County men express present satisfaction with it, and say that it is broad enough for all their purposes. This means virtually that they do not think Tammany has been proved innocent, for it condemns the very course taken by Tammany Hall. A conference, they say, does not mean the voting on candidates, and a formal tally of that vote on a call of the roll, and there are many of the country members who coincide with this view. Under the circumstances, therefore, there is very great probability that the whole question will be reopened in the general caucus to-night, and it is not by any means unlikely that there will be a very sharp discussion on the question of demanding and obtaining from Tammany a complete recall, so far as words can do it, of their action.

TAMMANY'S POSITION.

The position of Tammany is critical just now, for the purposes of this session; and though there is some talk, as of old, about "the tail wagging the dog," the "dog" may be a little too heavy after all. If Tammany comes out without a severe scorching and curtailment of prestige in this fight, it will be due as much as anything to John Morrissey's efforts, who found the position of the organization uncovered here on Saturday last, and at once went to work to soften the temper of the country members. When he found he could not altogether dissuade them from indignation against John Kelly, he exerted himself to obtain time, to postpone action; and it was his efforts to some extent that secured the adjournment of the caucus from Saturday night until this morning. The delegation, however, feel that there is a great deal of difficulty to be encountered, and no better proof of this could be found than the fact that they came up in full force by the early afternoon train. The full deputation reached here at 2:30, and with them were a number of their strongest men. First of these is, perhaps, County Clerk Walsh, who has been seriously ill for some time, and the fact that he has so soon left his bed, so to speak, to come into a canvass of this kind is looked upon as strong evidence that tactics and influence were both urgently needed. John Kelly was also to have met the delegation, or rather to have accompanied it, but, for some reason, did not put in an appearance. If he had done so it is very questionable whether his presence would not have complicated affairs still worse, as he is not by any means a favorite among the rural members, who look upon him as a little too fond of dictation.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

The Senatorship is for the moment overshadowed by the immediate presence of the organization contest, but Kernan and Murphy are still keeping close together on the track. In some quarters Mr. Seymour's name is mentioned with comparative freedom, but there is no material change to be noticed in the general situation on this point at present.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

AN ENTIRELY HARMONIOUS MEETING—MAGUIRE AND CALKINS ELECTED—TAMMANY VOLUNTARILY "EXPLAINS AWAY" ITS ACTION—THE COMMITTEES—THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS—NOTES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—The general caucus on the organization of the Assembly is over, and has resulted precisely as indicated in THE TIMES' previous dispatches on the subject. As a meeting, it was perhaps one of the most harmonious of its kind that has ever assembled, so harmonious, in fact, that it was tame and uninteresting. J. McGuire was nominated for Speaker and Hiram Calkins for Clerk by acclamation, and the minor officers were chosen with little or no difficulty. There were seventy-three Democratic members present, and as an evidence of what the opposition was, it is only necessary to say that Emerson E. Davis, the only rival in the field for Speaker, himself nominated McGuire, and moved it be carried by acclamation, which was done accordingly. In the farcical contest for the Clerkship the balloting proceeded up to the sixtieth vote, when Sherman, who has been making so much hubbub in his leadership of the opposition to Calkins, on the call of his name withdrew Northrup, and moved that the nomination of Calkins be made by acclamation. To this proposition no one demurred, of course, and it was afterward found that Northrup had but six ballots in the box. To show the nature of the canvass made by the other side, I may now state that one hour before balloting commenced I asked Calkins how many votes he thought Northrup would poll, and he replied "six." Of course Northrup, had the balloting been concluded, might have received two or three votes in addition, but it is very evident that the enemy had a splendid idea of the real strength they had to contend with, notwithstanding the wonderful din the Northrup party has been making for some days past. To-night there is no talk of the Senatorship or anything else but the caucus and the Tammany delegation. The Kings County members, and the country members generally, alike express satisfaction at the result. Tammany took the bull by the horns, and, on the organization of the caucus, explained the nature of the private caucus held by the delegation, and made a square and complete disclaimer of any intent to overslaugh the country members, or any one else. It was, in effect, backing down voluntarily before they had given any one the opportunity to force them down, and its effect may be understood in a measure by the fact that, although Mr. Daly's brief address abounded with the most loyal professions of regard on behalf of the Tammany delegation for their country brethren, there was not the faintest effort to applaud those sentiments. They were evidently taken for what they were worth.

There is a tremendous amount of silent activity on foot, just now, in regard to the rewards which are to fall to the leading spirits in the fray, and there are even now many names mentioned in regard to the chairmanships of important committees; but the reports are unreliable, and the names are only put forward as bids for the positions in the hope that newspaper mention may aid the aspirants in attaining their desires. Mr. McGuire has not taken and will not for a day or two take any action on the question of these appointments, and all the talk which may be made about it will be pure speculation.

The Republican caucus, or organization, was of course a purely *pro forma* matter. Assemblyman Alvord occupied the chair, and Ex-Speaker Husted was renominated for Speaker; E. M. Johnson, of Otsego, for Clerk. The proceedings lasted but twenty minutes.

Mark Lanigan, Harry Cunningham, and Aaron Herzberg arrived here to-night, as a committee to represent the New-York City and State Liquor Dealers' Association. They come in the interest of the trade, to work for the passage of an excise law which shall be uniform in its operation throughout the State, this question having been one of the planks in the platform of the Democratic State Convention last Fall.

THE NEW OR "IRON-CLAD" OATH.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE NEW AND OLD OATH—MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE, STATE OFFICERS, AND OTHERS WHO DID NOT TAKE THE NEW ONE—NO CONSTITUTIONAL INABILITY TO TAKING IT NOW—A SAFEGUARD AGAINST BRIBERY IN ELECTIONS.

From Another Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 4, 1875.

In the first week of November the people of New-York State decided that on and after Jan. 1, 1875, all officers elected by them should swear, in addition to the old constitutional oath, that they did not, directly or indirectly, use bribery at the election at which they were elected; and before the last week in November had expired Mr. Francis W. Vosburg, a Democratic member of Assembly from Albany County, set an example, which was followed by fifty-three other members of Assembly, and by several State officers, and one Senator, of dodging the necessity of taking the new oath by filing the old one with the Secretary of State before Jan. 1. So immediate an operation of the constitutional amendments could hardly have been looked for, and it would be difficult to imagine a more striking proof of the necessity of such an addition to the old oath than so great a departure from the old methods of taking it. The provision of the Constitution upon the subject was that within fifteen days of their notification of their election, or within fifteen days after the commencement of their term of office, all officers, whether elected or appointed, should take the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of —— ——, according to the best of my ability."

This oath was either to be taken before the Secretary of State, or to be taken before any one of several officers mentioned in the Constitution, and then forwarded to the Secretary to be filed by him with those which were taken before him. This was the law upon the matter. The practice was, nearly without exception, that on the first Tuesday of January, being the first day of the assembling of the Legislature, the Lieutenant Governor administered to the Senators and the Secretary of State administered to the members of Assembly the oath given above. That this was the custom is abundantly attested by the old oath-book, which shows that though it was rather general for the State officers to take their official oath before Jan. 1, it was very exceptional for a member of the Legislature to do so. But this year, as has been already stated, no less than fifty-eight elected officers have hastened to take the old oath before it became necessary to take the new one, as provided by one of the constitutional amendments, adopted in November last. The new oath is to be taken only by elected officers, and consists of the following addition to the old one:

"And I do further solemnly swear that I have not, directly or indirectly, paid, offered, or promised to pay, contributed, or offered or promised to contribute, any money or other valuable thing, as a consideration or a reward for the giving or withholding a vote at the election at which I was elected to said office, and have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote."

This is the oath which nearly one-half of the new Assembly have found it convenient to avoid taking, and it would be hard to frame a more effectual safeguard against unfair tampering with electors. The following is a complete list of those who took the old oath before Jan. 1:

Wm. H. Merwin, of Utica, Justice of the Supreme Court; Adin Thayer, Canal Commissioner; George Wagner, Inspector of State Prisons; Albert P. Lanning, Senator from Erie County.

Democratic Members of Assembly.—Francis W. Vosburg, of Albany County; Benjamin F. Barkley, of Greene; James W. Miller, of Orange; J. M. Witbeck, of Rensselaer; Henry B. Ransom, of Erie; William H. Fish, of Schuyler; John Fream, of Ulster; Henry Lawrence, of Columbia; Willard Johnson, of Oswego; Samuel T. Benedict, of Schenectady; Martin Schenck, of Montgomery; Josiah Rich, of Monroe; Richard D. Cole, of Monroe; Wm. Hogan, of Seneca; Wm. H. Ely, of Otsego; Charles Kraack, of Ulster; James Faulkner, Jr., of Livingston; James C. Brown, of Rockland; Stephen Griffin, 2d, of Warren; A. S. Page, of Oswego; George Berry, of Madison; Jacob D. Wurtz, of Ulster; George Taylor, of Monroe; Timothy C. Campbell, of New-York; George A. Stauf, of New-York; Charles Reilly, of New-York; William P. Kirk, of New-York; John C. Brogan, of New-York; John Keenan, of New-York; Leo C. Dessar, of New-York; Nicholas Muller, of New-York; Warren C. Bennet, of New-York; John T. McGowan, of New-York; Thomas Costigan, of New-York. Total, 34.

Republican Members of Assembly.—William F. Taylor, of Rensselaer; Henry J. Daggett, of Oswego; Nathaniel M. Houghton, of Saratoga; Peter Slingerland, of Albany; George West, of Saratoga; Waters W. Braman, of Albany; George W. Fay, of Fulton and Hamilton; Edward Gallagher, of Erie; William N. Lawson, of Erie; Warner Miller, of Herkimer; William A. Johnson, of Erie; Alonzo H. Farrar, of Columbia; Artemas W. Comstock, of Niagara; C. P. Vedder, of Cattaraugus; James Bishop of Tioga; Daniel E. Whitmore, of Cortland; William E. Calkins, of Essex; Hanford Struble, of Yates; Shepherd P. Bowen, of Clinton; Knox McAfee, of New-York. Total—20.

There is little inducement to comment on a matter which so evenly affects both parties. While no certain inference can be drawn as to the motives of any one of the above-named persons for preferring the old oath to the new one, yet the record, when taken as a whole, does most certainly indicate that some of the list have used undue means to influence their election. Fortunately there is a method by which persons who feel that they have fallen into bad company can relieve themselves of all unjust suspicions. The Attorney General has, indeed, decided that those who have taken the old oath need not take the new one; but that is very far from deciding that they must not. Therefore it is suggested that those who can, take the new oath also; and, since the remedy is so simple and effectual, let those who cannot do so shoulder the odium of their refusal.

While on this subject it may not be amiss to correct a misapprehension which has arisen as to the manner in which Gov. Tilden took his official oath. It has been stated that Diedrich Willers, the Secretary of State, asked the Governor at the inaugural ceremonies which oath he would prefer to take, and that the Governor, in reply, stated his preference for the new one, and repeated it after the Secretary in a firm, loud voice. This is incorrect, for, it being Jan. 1, the Secretary would not have asked the question, and the Governor could not have taken any oath but the one facetiously called "iron-clad." The question the Secretary really asked the Governor was whether he preferred to repeat the oath himself, (as Gov. Seymour did,) or to merely signify his assent to it as repeated by the Secretary. Gov. Tilden chose the latter course, and, therefore, did not repeat the form of the oath at all.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

ALL QUIET AT VINITA—NO TRAINS MOLESTED—OPPOSITION TO A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received the following telegram from E. R. Roberts, Chief Clerk in charge of the Union Agency for the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory:

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Jan. 3, 1875.

E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

All quiet at Vinita. No trains molested, and no destruction whatever at the railroad station. The only affray was caused by an attempt to introduce whisky by Indians near Prairie Creek, and their attempted arrest by a Cherokee Sheriff and posse. Two were killed and two wounded. No threats or movements have been made to molest parties or trains at any station on the railroad. The account sent from Chetopa was greatly exaggerated. Can hear of no disturbance anywhere in the Territory. A full report will be sent by mail.

A delegation of head men from the civilized tribes of the Indian Territory appeared before the Secretary of the Interior this morning in opposition to the proposed organization of a Territorial Government for that Territory.

MEXICO.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES—ARREST OF NUNS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 30, via HAVANA, Jan. 4.—The commericial relations of Mexico with the Southern ports of the United States and St. Louis are rapidly improving.

A committee of the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce has arrived at Vera Cruz.

Several wealthy Californians have arrived at Guerrero with the purpose of developing the mining interests in the Bravos District.

There are now 789 journals published in the Republic.

The Police at Orizaba have arrested a number of women belonging to a nunnery, convents being prohibited by the new law.

The *Diario* publishes the official text of the concession granted to Mr. Plumb for the construction of the Nuevo Leon Railroad to the Rio Grande.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A dispatch from Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, states that a fire at Fort Russel, originating in the quarters occupied by Lieut. Pardee, consumed six double houses occupied as officers' quarters.

A fire broke out yesterday in the four-story warehouse No. 41 West Lombard street, Baltimore, Md., occupied by Hawkins & Williams, commission merchants. Between 800 and 900 bales of cotton were in the building, about 200 of which were more or less damaged. The loss is estimated at $5,000; fully covered by insurance.

LOUISIANA.

EXCITING SCENES AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE BEFORE ELECTION — HIS SUPPORTERS DECLARE HIM ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION—PROTEST OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS—THEIR WITHDRAWAL PREVENTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC SERGEANT AT ARMS—THE TROOPS CALLED IN TO REMOVE NON-MEMBERS, INCLUDING THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNDECIDED PARISHES—WITHDRAWAL OF ALL THE DEMOCRATS—ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE BY REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—The excitement over the meeting of the Legislature to-day was intense. At an early hour in the morning all entrances to the State-house were guarded by policemen, who appeared without arms. On the levees, and on several streets near the State-house, were stationed detachments of United States troops, under the immediate command of Gen. P. R. De Trobriand, Colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry. The Republicans at a morning caucus had agreed upon the election of C. W. Lowell as Speaker of the House. In the meantime the Democrats, who met in caucus at a room near the State-house, had decided to elect as Speaker Louis A. Wiltz, formerly Mayor of the city, the members reported elected by the Democratic committee taking part in the caucus.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature assembled shortly after 11 o'clock. All persons who claimed seats in the House were admitted into the building. It should be remembered that the Returning Board had returned as elected fifty-four Republicans and fifty-two Democrats, leaving the cases of doubtful elections to be settled by the Legislature. A *coup d'état* was thought necessary by the Democrats to obtain control of the House, and when they entered in a body Mr. Wiltz took possession of the Speaker's chair, and was declared temporary Chairman by acclamation, without calling the yeas and nays, a proceeding protested against by the Republican members, as placing the House in the position of a convention rather than a legislative body. The roll was called by William Vigers, Clerk of the old House, amid great confusion. One hundred and two members, as per the Returning Board, were present. A motion to seat the Democratic members claiming seats from the parishes of De Soto, Winn, Bienville, and Grant without waiting for a report of the Committee on Credentials was carried.

REMOVAL ON NON-MEMBERS BY THE TROOPS.

The Republicans, protesting against the illegal organization of the House, attempted to withdraw, but were prevented from doing so by the Sergeant at Arms, who had been appointed.

In the confusion that ensued, Gen. De Trobriand was sent for to remove from the lobby and the room all who were not members of the House. He did so with the assistance of a file of soldiers, and the persons claiming seats, but not reported by the Returning Board, were also removed, Mr. Wiltz counseling them to remain until put out.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

When this had been accomplished all of the Democratic members withdrew and returned to their caucus.

ORGANIZATION BY THE REPUBLICANS.

A quorum still remained and went into permanent organization, electing as Speaker Ex-Gov. Michael Hahn, of St. Charles Parish, a conservative man, who received in his parish the votes of all parties.

THE MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor's Message was received and read, and laid over for future call. The House adjourned until to-morrow noon.

THE COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS PRESENT.

The Congressional Committee were present and witnessed the organization of the Legislature. Immense crowds of curious people assembled and remained in vicinity of the State-house during the day, but the peace was insured by the presence of troops.

FUTURE ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATS.

The action to be pursued by the Democrats can only be surmised. They openly denounce the military interference as an outrage, but a few Conservatives express themselves as having attempted too much, and regret their withdrawal from the House in such a summary manner.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE WITHOUT THE DEMOCRATS.

The Senate was called to order by Lieut. Gov. Antoine, twenty-nine Republican Senators being present. All of the Democratic Senators voluntarily kept away from the Senate organization. The members were sworn and the officers of the Senate elected.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN AND ABOUT THE STATE-HOUSE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4—8 o'clock A. M.—At this hour United States troops are taking up their position, covering the State-house. A regiment of infantry in two columns, at parade rest, extends from Chartres street, on St. Louis street, to the levee. The Metropolitans are being placed in position, to prevent the near approach of the public to the State-house. A squad of them, stationed at Chartres street, under command of a Captain, refused to allow persons to pass out St. Louis street, stating that only members of the Legislature or State officers would be allowed to go through. A similar guard will probably be placed at all the approaches to the State-house. Eighteen hundred United States troops will be in position to sustain the State Government.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4—Noon.—The members have assembled in the hall of the House, and are the most orderly body of legislators so far that has assembled in Louisiana for many years.

Messrs. Foster and Phelps, of the Congressional Committee, have just entered the hall of the House, and were seated near the reporters' desk, declining seats on the platform.

The Chief Clerk called the House to order and proceeded to call the roll. After finishing and announcing that there were 102 members present, and a quorum, a motion was immediately made that Hon. L. A. Wiltz, of Orleans, be made temporary Chairman, and Mr. Wiltz immediately took the chair. Here the utmost confusion prevailed. The Speaker then appointed a Sergeant at Arms and temporary Clerk. Several motions were made and the confusion increased, about fifty members yelling at the top of their voices. Finally, order was restored, and the Chairman made a speech, stating that he would treat all members alike, of whatever party or color.

Col. Lowell protested against the manner of the temporary organization. Speaker Wiltz replied that the manner of organization was identical with that of 1868, in which Mr. Lowell participated. Five members, not returned by the board, were declared by a resolution members of the House, and took their seats.

A motion was then offered to go into permanent organization.

This raised a commotion among the Republicans, but when a further motion was made to seat the members from the contested parishes, there was great excitement, accompanied with shouts and exclamations of all kinds, which was fearful to hear. Mr. Murrell protested against Mr. Wiltz as Chairman, and stigmatized the course pursued in placing him there as revolutionary.

A motion was then put to admit members from the contested parishes, reserving the matter of contest for the Legislature, and it was carried amid the wildest excitement and gesticulations. Upon the Radical side to such a point did the excitement reach that the Sergeant at Arms was called upon to seat a member and preserve order.

The newly declared members from the contested parishes in question, viz., Bienville, Winn, De Soto, and Grant, were then duly sworn in by the Speaker.

A motion was then made to adjourn, which failed. The yeas and nays were called for. The Speaker explained that the yeas and nays were not in order till such time as a permanent organization had become effected, and they had not arrived at that point.

The motion then was put and carried, with great shouting and excitement, to go into permanent organization. L. A. Wiltz and Ex-Gov. Hahn were accordingly put in nomination.

Before the Clerk proceeded to call the roll Mr. Matthews moved, from his seat, that Mr. Lowell be elected permanent Speaker. This excited a storm in the House, but a motion to elect a permanent Speaker *viva voce* being out of order, the Speaker so announced, and quieted the house down, after considerable muscular exertion.

Roll call was then commenced, amid yells from the Radical side, and when proceeded with about half way, Ex-Gov. Hahn requested permission from the Speaker to address the House, which request was at once accorded.

He said that he had been elected a member of the Legislature from his parish, and that he was a Republican, but in all matters of reform and good government he was willing to go with any party having these ends in view. He had been put in nomination for the Speakership by his party without seeking it. The position, or any other position in the gift of the Legislature, could bring him no additional honor, and he would gladly relinquish his claim at any time if he thought it for the public good. Our business, our commerce are languishing, and our plantations are sold out for taxes. The country is swarming with office-holders who ought to be swept away. All these things must be reformed; and he regretted to see so much of a party spirit displayed in this House, when he had hoped to see a House which would be united in matters of legislative reform. He protested against this organization, and asked the Democrats to join with him and others in their efforts to bring about an honest and economical Government. We have many reforms to make. He had no hesitation in pronouncing the election law a fraud and a wrong, and he wanted to see it and all other such laws repealed. But he declined to participate in this body, organized as it was, and he therefore entered his protest against it.

The call was then proceeded with, and upon its conclusion the following result was announced:

Wiltz	55
Hahn	2
Blank	1

A quorum having voted, and Mr. Wiltz having received a majority of the votes, he was accordingly declared elected.

Judge Houston then administered the oath of office, and, as usual in such cases, the Speaker called for the oldest member, Mr. Lowell, to administer a similar oath, but he having left the House during the roll call with a number of other Republicans, that duty was performed by the next oldest member.

The Spreaker then addressed the House, while the Radicals continued to gradually withdraw. He said: "In accepting the responsible position you confer upon me I sincerely thank you. It is a responsibility I would like to see another more able than I occupy; but I will discharge my duties to the best of my abilities, and the finger of scorn shall not be pointed at me for dishonorable acts when I retire."

Mr. Ray addressed the Speaker on a question of privilege, and asked leave to retire from the House, and entered a protest against its organization.

The Speaker then charged the Sergeant at Arms to allow no member out.

Mr. P. J. Trezevant was then put in nomination for Clerk, and was elected.

The swearing in of the members then commenced, and the Radicals endeavored to move out of the House, and the Sergeant at Arms sought to prevent them. Several scuffles ensued.

On motion of Mr. George P. Dupre, Gen. De Trobriand was sent for, and cleared the lobby of the Police and spectators at the Speaker's request.

Gen. De Trobriand, who had been absent for about a quarter of an hour, appeared again at the House accompanied by two officers of his staff. A file of about twenty soldiers had been marched into the corridor leading to the hall, and at the head of the large staircase in the State-house the Police were also drawn up in force. Gen. De Trobriand at once stepped up to Speaker Wiltz and asked that Mr. Vigers, the former Clerk of the House, should read a letter he held in his hand.

Mr. Trezevant, the Clerk elected, objected, when the General, stating that he was unable to judge who was Clerk, asked permission to have the letters of Gov. Kellogg read by his Adjutant, which was granted. That officer then read the two letters, one of which stated to the General that an illegal body was sitting as the House of Representatives, and that Mr. Vigers, Clerk, would furnish him with a list of those members who had been duly elected, and as such returned by the Returning Board. The other letter contained a request to Gen. De Trobriand to eject those members who had not been returned as elected by the board.

Speaker Wiltz protested, and told the General that this was a legally organized body.

Gen. De Trobriand replied that he was a soldier, and only second in command, and that he had to obey the orders of his superior, Gen. Emory, who had ordered him to obey the instructions of Gov. Kellogg.

Speaker Wiltz said: "I desire to state to you again that this House, duly elected, has organized itself by electing me as Speaker, Capt. Floyd as Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Trezvant as Clerk. After organization, we have seated five gentlemen, whose cases have been referred to us by the Returning Board. Will you eject these men?"

Gen. DeTrobriand said: "Mr. Speaker, I am an officer, and must obey orders. I came here alone. I thought that my presence would be sufficient to have these orders obeyed."

Speaker Wiltz replied: "I am thankful to you, General, for that. While I recognize in you a gentleman and officer, and while we submit to the United States Government, it is my duty as Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana to ask you to use force. Until then, the five men refuse to leave the room."

Gen. De Trobriand—I do not like to make a show. I do not know the members. I should prefer for you to point them out. I will ask them to leave, or will you have me fill the room with soldiers?

Speaker Wiltz—I cannot permit those members, whom we have just recognized as being elected, to be put out. My duty is to keep up the dignity of the State of Louisiana, as well as yours is to keep up that of the United States Army.

Mr. Dupre at this time offered the report of the Committee on Elections, which declared Jeffries, Luckett, and Stafford, of Rapides; Vaughan, Horan, and Lamb, of Caddo; Schwing, of Iberia, and Againn, of Avoyelles, to be elected.

Gen. De Trobriand, who had retired, again advanced toward the Speaker, who said, "Gentlemen, be quiet and be men." The General, then pointing to Mr. Vigers, Ex-Clerk of the House, said that he had been represented to him by Gov. Kellogg as the Clerk of the House, and that he had a list of the names of the Representatives returned as elected by the Returning Board.

Speaker Wiltz—I protest against Mr. Vigers as having anything to do with this body; he is no longer Clerk of this House, his successor having been legally elected.

Gen. De Trobriand—This protest will be of no avail.

Again Speaker Wiltz protested against the interference of the military, and requested the members to join in a protest with him. In response to this call all the Conservative members stood up and solemnly protested. After another protest of Vigers' successor, Gen. De Trobriand ordered Vigers to call the roll.

Speaker Wiltz—The Conservative members will not answer when their names are called.

None answered.

Mr. Lowell, late Speaker of the House, then wanted to know what these proceediags amounted to.

The Republican members had, during this controversy, entered in a body, and either taken their seats or stood near the platform.

Speaker Wiltz, after Mr. Lowell had indulged in a long speech about his having been duly elected and being willing to do his duty, &c., stated to him what had taken place during his absence and that of his Radical colleagues.

Mr. Vigers having finished the calling of the roll, Mr. Dewes said that fifty-four members had answered to their names, two Democrats answering by mistake. He moved that the House proceed to business.

Mr. Murrell, colored Radical, seconded the motion.

Mr. Vigers wanted to get to his seat, and Speaker Wiltz told him that he could not, and that there were not men enough to put him in it.

At this time a file of about fifteen soldiers, fully equipped, entered the room and formed in line outside the bar.

Gen. De Trobriand then introduced Mr. Hugh J. Campbell, who was going to his assistance in pointing out the members whom he should eject.

Previous to this the report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted, which seated several members who had not been returned by the Returning Board, notwithstanding objectins raised by Republican members.

Speaker Wiltz protested against Mr. Campbell's introduction, when Gen. De Trobriand received information that Gen. Emory was at the door and would like to see him. He went, and almost immediately returned.

Mr. Campbell asked the General to have the roll called by Mr. Vigers, so as to ascertain the members who were returned as elected by the board.

Gen. De Trobriand announced that he had nothing to do with those returned as elected, but was merely ordered to eject those not declared elected by the Returning Board.

Mr. Campbell then asked Senator Anderson if he knew any of of those members?

Mr. Anderson only knew J. Oquinn, of Avovelles, and Mr. Campbell led the General up to Mr. Oquinn, to whom he made known his business.

Mr. Oquinn loudly protested, and had his protest recorded.

In answer to the General, who asked if he should lead him out, Mr. Oquinn appealed to the Speaker, who said that force must be used.

The General ordered one of his aides to call a couple of soldiers, and under solemn protest Mr. Oquinn was put outside the bar, but allowed to remain there.

Mr. Oquinn having pointed out his colleague, Mr. Vaughn, of Rapides, Mr. Vaughn was inquired for by Gen. De Trobriand in the same way. He protested, and his protest was recorded. He said: "In the name of my constituents and the people of Louisiana, and as a free born man of the United States, I protest against this outrage. They propose to take me out at the point of the bayonet."

Mr. Wiltz—Let it be done.

Mr. Vaughn was then put out. There were some hisses from the upper galleries, but the Speaker restored quiet.

Mr. Campbell then pointed out Stafford and Jeffries, of Rapides; C. C. Dunn, from Cado, and E. Kelly, from Winn, all of whom entered a solemn protest against the outrage, and were put out. This closed the ejectments, as there were no means to ascertain if any more were present. Kelly, in his protest, appealed to the whole nation.

Gen. De Trobriand at this time was requested to order Mr. Vigers to read the roll once more. A few Radicals—among them Ray and Murrell—became very noisy, but were at once quieted by Speaker Wiltz, Mr. Murrell apologizing, disclaiming any discourtesy to the Speaker.

Mr. Vigers could not get into his seat to comply with the request to call the House again together for reorganization, they not recognizing the election of Mr. Wiltz as Speaker.

Mr. Wiltz—In the name of the people and in the name of Louisiana, I protest against Mr. Vigers. He cannot and will not be recognized by me as Clerk of this House. In protesting I fulfill a solemn duty to my people, myself, and my colleagues.

Mr. Vigers proceeded to read, when Speaker Wiltz ordered the Sergeant at Arms to remove him from the stand. The Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Floyd, put his hand on Mr. Vigers, who refused to leave, and called on Gen. De Trobriand to protect him.

Mr. Campbell then said that Mr. Vigers must be protected, that this was no organized House, Mr. Wiltz no Speaker. Whereupon Speaker Wiltz ordered him to be removed.

Gen. Lee Troleriand then ordered two soldiers to advance to put Vigers on the Clerk's seat, whereupon Speaker Wiltz rose and said: "As the legal Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana I have protested against the invasion of our hall by the soldiers of the United States, with drawn bayonets and loaded muskets. We have seen our brother members violently seized by force of arms, and born from us in spite of our solemn protest. We have seen a force of soldiers march up the aisles of the Hall of Representatives of Louisiana. I have protested against this in the name of a once free people, in the name of a once free State, in the name of the Union, I enter my solemn protest. The chair of the only Speaker of the House of Louisiana is surrounded by United States troops. The officers of the House are prisoners in their hands. I solemnly declare that Louisiana has ceased to be a sovereign State, that it has no longer a republican government, and I call on the Representatives of the State to retire with me before this show of arms."

The Democratic representatives, headed by Speaker Wiltz, then marched out of the Hall and State House, both of which were closed as soon as the last Democratic representative went out. They went to No. 71 St. Louis street, followed by a large crowd, who cheered them on their way. Speaker Wiltz was loudly called upon, when he came out and addressed the crowd in the following words: "We have attempted and succeeded in organizing the House of Representatives. I was elected Speaker, and after a permanent organization, notwithstanding the interference of the Police, we have had proceedings until a few minutes ago, when the United States troops forcibly expelled about eight or ten of our duly seated members. We then retired and left, and come to our people to tell them what has been done." Other speakers, Marr, Ellis &c., followed, counselling order, and asked the crowd to retire.

Speaker Wiltz called the members together and adjourned them until 7:30 o'clock, to allow the members some rest and time for refreshment.

GEN. SHERIDAN IN COMMAND.

HIS OFFICIAL ORDER ASSUMING THE CONTROL—DISPATCH TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—The following order has been issued by Gen. Sheridan:

HEAD-QUARTERS
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4—9 P. M.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—Under instructions from the President of the United States, communicated through the Adjutant General of the Army, the undersigned hereby assumes control of the Department of the Gulf, consisting of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, and the Gulf posts as far eastward and embracing Fort Jefferson and Key West, Fla., excluding the posts in Mobile Bay, which will hereafter constitute one of the Departments of the Military Division of the Missouri.

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN.
Lieutenant General of the United States Army.

Gen. Sheridan has sent the following to Secretary Belknap:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION
OF THE MISSOURI,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4, 1875.

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

It is with deep regret that I have to announce to you the existence in this State of a spirit of defiance to all lawful authority, and an insecurity of life which is hardly realized by the General Government or the country at large. The lives of citizens have become so jeopardized that unless something is done to give protection to the people all security usually afforded by law will be overridden. Defiance to the laws, and the murder of individuals seems to be looked upon by the community here from a standpoint which gives impunity to all who choose to indulge in either, and the civil government appears powerless to punish or even arrest.

I have to-night assumed control over the Department of the Gulf.

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

GOV. KELLOGG'S MESSAGE.

REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT IN THE FACE OF DIMINISHED REVENUES—RECOMMENDATIONS RELATIVE TO FUNDING—THE DEBT OF NEW-ORLEANS—THE REIGN OF VIOLENCE—INSECURITY FOR LIFE—THE GOVERNOR CLAIMS HIS ADMINISTRATION HAS LESSENED THE BURDENS OF THE PEOPLE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4.—The following are the more important portions of Gov. Kellogg's message to the Legislature:

Since the adjournment of your predecessors, disastrous crevasses in the levees have destroyed the crops in several sections of the State and produced much suffering among the people, which, however, has been greatly mitigated by the benevolence of the citizens of other States, notably of Massachusetts, and by the bounty which the General Government has bestowed upon us with unsparing hand.

Political disturbances of a grave and a widespread character have also seriously impaired the prosperity of the State and retarded its industries. Both these causes have diminished the revenues and prevented a close collection of taxes, yet in the year just ended the receipts have been nearly equal to the expenses. The rate of State and city taxation has been largely reduced, and, for the first time for many years, not one dollar has been added to the public debt, which, on the contrary, has been sensibly reduced. Calling to mind the unparalleled difficulties the State Government has had to encounter since the first day of its inauguration, I may be pardoned for referring with pride to these financial results, obtained under such adverse circumstances.

PUBLIC DEBT AND TAXATION.

The total bonded and floating debt of the State when the present Administration came into office exclusive of the amount due the Fiscal Agent, (viz., $150,000, which has since been paid,) was $23,933,407 90. (Auditor's report of Dec. 31, 1872.) It was increased the first year of this Administration by the issue of bonds, authorized by acts passed by previous Legislatures, viz.: Bonds issued to the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, on a section of twelve miles of completed railroad, under act No. 31, of 1870, for $125,000, and bonds issued to the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, under act No. 108, of 1869, for $576,000, making a total of $24,634,407 90. The issue of the last-named bonds was rendered obligatory upon me by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State. The bonded and floating debt has been decreased as follows:

By the redemption of past due bonds....	$69,000 00
By exchange of $842,220 new bonds for $1,403,700 bonds at sixty cents on the dollar..........	561,480 00
By retirement of old outstanding warrants..........	600,000 00
By exchange under Funding bill of $182,724 90 old warrants for $109,634 96 of consolidated bonds	73,089 94
* Total reduction of debt under present administration............	$1,303,569 94

The rate of taxation in the City of New-Orleans in 1872, when the present State Government came into office, was: State, including schools, 21½ mills; city, 30 mills; total, 51½ mills. The rate of taxation for the present year, as reduced by the meas-

[*Continued on Fifth Page.*]

THE BEECHER-TILTON SUIT.

THE CASE CALLED IN THE BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

THE DEFENDANT IN COURT—THE PLAINTIFF ABSENT—BOTH SIDES READY TO COMMENCE THE WORK OF IMPANELING A JURY TO-DAY—EVIDENCE OF MR. J. H. DRAKE FOR THE DEFENSE.

The proceedings in reference to the Beecher-Tilton suit, which were had in Brooklyn yesterday, by their surroundings afforded but a faint index of the interest regarding it felt by the community at large. As it was generally known that beyond the formal calling of the case, and the swearing in of the special panel of jurors summoned for the purposes of the trial, no legal action in the case would be taken during the day, many were deterred from coming who would otherwise have crowded the court-room. Still the trial formed the sole topic of conversation in the street and around the Court-house Building. The gallery of the court-room was thrown open to the general public, and was speedily filled. The main body of the room was occupied by the jurors. Judge McCue came on the bench promptly at 10 o'clock. Mr. Beecher, accompanied by Messrs. Tracy and Shearman, of his counsel, entered court soon after, and took a seat at the table set apart for the use of the legal profession. Mr. Beecher's appearance in court created considerable excitement. He was dressed in his usual plain style, and appeared in perfect health and spirits. There was not the slightest indication of what he himself would term "soul-weariness" about him, and he occupied his time attentively reading a copy of yesterday's TIMES, to which at intervals he called the attention of his counsel. While Mr. Beecher was prominently conspicuous in court, Mr. Tilton was equally remarkable by his absence, and even his counsel were not present. The first case in the calendar, an unimportant action entitled Frazier against Massey, was called, and both counsel answered "ready." Judge McCue then called "Tilton against Beecher." Mr. Shearman, counsel for Mr. Beecher, answered, "We are ready," but there was no response by Tilton's counsel. Judge McCue then called the remaining cases on the calendar, and Mr. Tilton's counsel not having appeared, it was suggested that the evidence of Mr. J. Haines Drake on behalf of the defendant be taken *de bene esse*, as that gentleman was about sailing for Europe. Counsel then adjourned to Part II., and Mr. Drake's testimony was taken. He made the important statement that having read the supposed disclosure of Woodhull and Claflin, he asked Frank Moulton, "What about this Woodhull-Claflin scandal?" Moulton replied in an indignant manner, "It's a —— mess of old women's fables," and added that "the criminality has not a shadow of proof, and if Mr. Beecher's career is not a sufficient refutation of slander coming from such a source, you [alluding to witness] don't deserve to have your mind satisfied." Counsel then again appeared before Judge McCue, and the case was formally called. The impanelment of the jurors was proceeded with before Judge Neilson, and the case set down for 11 o'clock this morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

BEFORE JUDGE M'CUE.

On Judge McCue taking his seat in Part I. of the City Court, the regular panel of jurors was called by the Clerk, Mr. F. Mallison, and on the Judge announcing the first cause for trial, that of Frazier vs. Massey, counsel on both sides answered. Judge McCue then called "Tilton vs. Beecher," but only Mr. Shearman for the defendant answered. The Judge then called the remainder of the calendar, and Mr. Tilton's counsel now appearing, said that he had called the case twice and only found the defendant represented.

Gen. Tracy said: We came here to have the case settled, but we have nothing to do with the non-appearance of Mr. Morris.

Judge McCue—Hadn't we better let the case stand over until 2 o'clock?

Mr. Shearman—That will keep us here all day.

Gen. Tracy—If it is to be disposed of at all, it had better be disposed of for the day.

The Clerk—The jurors have been summoned for 2 o'clock.

Mr. Shearman—We don't know anything about that; we understood the case was called for this morning, and was to have precedence of all other causes.

Judge McCue—I understood it was set down by agreement for 2 o'clock.

Mr. Shearman—No, Sir; there was never any agreement for 2 o'clock. An agreement setting the case down for 12 o'clock was claimed by the other side, which I but slightly understood. I have a very important case in New-York, involving $300,000, which appears on to-day's calendar, and if this case is not exactly on for to-day, the result will be that Mr. Beach and myself, who are occupied on the same side, will be kept busy in it for the whole term. Now, on that ground, we want this case to go on immediately. The case to which I referred is in the Supreme Court in New-York, and they are very anxious to press it. It has been delayed two months already on account of this case, but I don't want it to go ahead, and for that reason we are anxious that this case should be proceeded with.

Judge McCue—If there was any one here from the other side, we might hear what they have to say about the matter.

Mr. Shearman—Is this case number one on the calendar?

Judge McCue—No, the case of Frazier against Massey is the first one.

Gen. Tracy—How long will it last?

Judge McCue—It will last until 12 o'clock

Mr. Shearman—We have Mr. Drake here, the witness, who is going to sail for Italy soon. We want to examine him.

Judge McCue—You can examine him in the other room.

The counsel then proceeded to Part II., and, after taking Mr. Drake's testimony before Judge Neilson, returned to court. Mr. Thomas E. Pearsall appeared for Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Shearman said that he had sent word to Mr. Morris' office as to the disposition of the case, but he had refused to appear in court until 2 o'clock.

Mr. Pearsall, who was present, came forward and said: Our understanding is, Sir, that the jury was summoned for 2 o'clock, and then the court will proceed in reference to the excuses of the jurors and the case go on at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. That was our understanding.

Mr. Shearman—That is not our understanding, then; our understanding was simply with the senior counsel; and for the accommodation of Mr. Beach, that he should not be compelled to appear here this morning. But the understanding was, also, that the case should be called to-day and placed on trial to-day, but that nothing should be done in the way of impaneling a jury until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Pearsall—That is precisely our understanding.

Mr. Tracy—Then if there is no difference between counsel, we ask that the case be called and set down for trial to-day.

Judge McCue—As I understand it, a special jury has been called, which must be impaneled.

Mr. Tracy—We don't propose to impanel the jury until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock; but we want the case on for reasons which have been stated by Mr. Shearman. We want to have it to say that the case has been called and is on.

but that it is to stand over until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Pearsall—That is precisely our understanding.

Mr. Shearman—Then everything seems to be all right. I want to have the case called to-day so that I won't be called in the case in New-York.

Judge McCue—There is no difficulty, gentlemen, in your considering the case called and on, as far as I am concerned.

Mr. Tracy—Then we answer ready on our side.

Mr. Pearsall—We answer ready.

Judge McCue—At 2 o'clock you can commence calling the jury.

Mr. Shearman—I don't think that it is necessary for us to stay here until then. We don't want to lose the whole day here; but that matter is at the discretion of the court.

Mr. Tracy—There is no need of the parties being here. We won't ask that cause be called before to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. As to excusing the jurors, that is the Judge's business and not ours.

Judge McCue—That is all that can be done to-day—calling the jurors and hearing their excuses.

Mr. Tracy—The understanding was that the jury would not be impaneled until to-morrow, when the case will be called.

Judge McCue—Is it the understanding that the parties won't be present until the jury is impaneled?

Mr. Tracy—I don't know what is being done in the case, but I know I won't be here until the impaneling is commenced.

Mr. Shearman—Is the panel called for the convenience of the court?

Mr. Tracy—The two panels will be together and drawn from the same box. I suppose both panels are to constitute one panel for this court and for this case.

Judge McCue—I suggest that that question be considered as raised now, and that also lay over until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Pearsall—I don't think we will raise any question on that point.

Judge McCue—Then you may consider the case as called and as standing over until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Shearman—Do we understand that the case is called and is now actually on?

Judge McCue—The case cannot be on until the jury is called.

Mr. Shearman—That arrangement won't serve me as an excuse. If the case is not actually on I may have to proceed with the other case in New-York.

Mr. Tracy—That arrangement does not prevent either party from moving to put it off.

Judge McCue—I think I will send you before Judge Neilson. I cannot have this case on and try any other cause.

Mr. Shearman—We thought this being the day for which the case was set down, that no other case would be set down for trial at the same time; and that it could stand over until to-morrow morning.

Judge McCue—We would then be losing a great deal of time.

Mr. Shearman—We want this done simply for the accommodation of the other side. We are perfectly ready as far as we are concerned.

Mr. Pearsall—We don't want any consideration from the other side. We are ready.

Mr. Shearman—Then we will go on to-day.

Mr. Pearsall—The understanding was that the jury would not be impaneled until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Then all the counsel will be here.

Mr. Shearman—We are ready.

Mr. Tracy—And we want the case on. We don't want to urge the impanelment of this jury until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, but we are ready to-day.

Mr. Pearsall—All the counsel are in New-York except Judge Morris, and he is preparing for this trial, and sent me over to make the statement I have made. They will be here, Sir, at 2 o'clock.

Judge McCue—Do you mean all the counsel will be here?

Mr. Shearman—O, at Mr. Beach's request, our senior counsel will stay away. There was an honorable understanding between Mr. Beach and Mr. Evarts that neither would be here to-day.

Mr. Pearsall—Not until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir; but that does not interfere with our getting the case on.

Judge McCue—The only embarrassment is this: I can't suspend all the business of the court; that is all. I will consider it as on, and send it before Judge Neilson, so that you can make arrangements for trial.

Mr. Shearman—We can't make any arrangements for anything at all until our associates come in.

Judge McCue—Then I must let it stand over until to-morrow morning. If you gentlemen don't propose to attend this afternoon, I don't know that you have anything really to do.

Mr. Shearman—This cause, it seems to me, is on.

Mr. Tracy—We wish, if your Honor can take up a case which will not interfere with the trial of this case to-morrow, that a recess can be taken in this case until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. There is nothing to prevent your Honor from taking up a case that you can dispose of by 11 o'clock.

Judge McCue—I think I will consider this cause as on, and let it go over until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock; but you understand it is not necessarily to be tried here. That will be a matter to dispose of then. In the meantime, I will go on with the trial of such other causes as I can.

Mr. Shearman was understood to object to the taking up of other cases over the present one.

Judge McCue—I have understood that the cause was to be tried to-day.

Mr. Shearman—Well, in one sense. There never was an agreement that the cause was to be put over from to-day, but only the impanelment of the jury should be postponed until to-morrow. There may be many questions which will arise before the jury is impaneled. We can't tell.

Mr. Tracy—What we would like to have settled now is whether this case is to be tried; if there is any motion to postpone the case to-day, now is the time to make it. We don't want to come in here and meet a motion to-morrow to postpone this case.

Judge McCue—Are you ready to be heard on that, Mr. Pearsall?

Mr. Pearsall—I have nothing further to say than what I have already said. Both sides are to be ready for trial at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Shearman—The understanding was that both sides are to be ready when the case is called. It was a simple arrangement so far as we were concerned, that we would proceed with the trial by impaneling the jury at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Judge McCue—Well, I consider the case called, and we will then take the chances of its disposition to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Tracy—When the impanelment will proceed?

Judge McCue—Well, I don't know; you are at liberty to take any action.

Mr. Tracy—Then either party may move off the case?

Judge McCue—Certainly.

Mr. Tracy—Then they can postpone the case; we would like to know if the plaintiff is ready for trial to-day?

Mr. Pearsall—Yes, Sir; we are ready, and they know it.

Judge McCue—Well, then, the jury will be impaneled to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Counsel then left court.

CALLING AND SWEARING THE JURY.

When Judge Neilson took his seat on the bench at 2 o'clock, he said: I will mention to the jurors that when the counsel on both sides in this case last met, and a consultation was had, they concurred in directing me to have the names of the jurymen called for to-day, and for a late hour in the day, to the end that they might simply be called and sworn, those entitled to be excused on ordinary grounds to be excused, and then the matter stand over until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, some of the New-York counsel in the case not being able to attend until to-morrow. I am, therefore, here simply to call the jurymen who may be in attendance, and to excuse those who ought to be excused.

The long panel was then called, and the following gentlemen who answered were sworn:

Edwin H. Rowley,
James Schultz,
Edward Mayard,
Austin Packett,
James A. Williams,
William S. Brockett,
William R. Cameron,
William A. Lettell,
Louis Silverman,
Joseph Aubel,
Chester Carpenter,
David S. Walton,
Herman H. Young,
Oscar A. Halsey,
John Doran,
Charles Treache,
Charles T. Butterick,
John Willsickle,
Alexander W. Shepherd,
John Curro,
John Nosworthing,
Theodore Dyer, Jr.,
Edward Whalen,
Joseph H. Burrill,
Robert Beules,
Thomas Catroll,
William S. Townes,
Charles Clark,
J. N. Charlotte,
N. C. Conkling,
S. Winkler,
T. H. Batcheller,
Jacob Duryea,
W. H. Gower,
Christopher O'Rorke,
William R. Gould,
J. McDermott,
W. Wright,
A. B. Chandler,
E. P. Gilbert,
A. Mackay,
J. N. DeGroot,
E. S. Dodge,
J. Gibson,
Charles E. Fisher,
Dr. Kellogg Baker,
E. H. Bailey,
A. Allen,
George Pomeroy,
J. McQuaid,
Joseph Andrews,
E. Atkins,
J. S. Connell,
J. W. Carr,
James H. Minnisek,
Freeman Randolph,
Henry Redfield,
David D. Field,
Charles A. Robbins,
Charles E. Platt,
John H. Tiernan,
L. S. Lindsay,
James G. Cornell,
James Healy,
William Hartness,
William H. Bolton,
John C. Smythe,
William T. Williamson,
William Flynn,
John L. Mollenhauger,
William A. Russell,
F. G. Huntley,
John H. Maher,
William F. Trotter,
Frederick Ellison,
Samuel S. Myers,
William Snyder,
B. Odio,
J. Creighton,
Daniel R. Browner,
Matthew Bair,
William S. Higby,
William D. Baxon,
Henry Rennoff,
Morris Cohen,
John V. Buck,
Edward Keady,
L. F. Hepburn,
Charles Cable,
John Gibson,
Charles E. Fisher,
W. Kellog Baker,
E. H. Bailey,
John Malone,
Nicholas Reis,
Christopher Fetter,
E. M. Smith,
Nicholas Langler,
Sylvester Ross,
Frank McJeffrey,
Thomas Foley,
Charles Whitlock,
Nicholas Schroeder,
James J. Meehan,
William Watson,
Julius Starm,
L. M. White,
Philip H. Hill,
John H. Hockie,
Samuel A. Redfield,
William J. Brown,
John Eysom,
Nathaniel Lyon,
Joseph Becker,
S. Howard Wilcox,
H. A. Peckham,
Henry York,
James Bailey,
David Allen,
Daniel Willett,
Isaac Leopold Gondella,
Edward Drew,
A. Goger,
David Fairbanks,
Tunis H. Blockwell,
Charles Caldwell,
George Mudgett,
George C. Bedell,
William C. Ball,
B. Burnett,
William Pusey,
M. Herick,
John Cook,
James Irving,
John Clark,
Stephen Minshelt,
Ernest Gallison,
William Davis,
Richard Cox,
Augustus Storrs,
Isaac W. Borricken,
Charles Northrup,
John Parker,
Tristram Neigh,
Smith P. Studwell,
Edwin H. Overton,
Melville Baker,
Richard J. Lewis,
S. Lewis, Jr.,
A. Libby,
Hugh McAllair,
L. Brashen,
Diedrich Reimsberg,
E. Z. Darly,
F. N. Hutchinson,
William Long,
John Dubois,
James P. Williams,
James B. Hodgkins,
J. J. Parker,
David Hummicks,
Joseph Norwood,
James McDongal,
Hugh O'Hara,
George W. Pier,
H. S. Ogden,
George Bell,
Theodore Fornley,
Lewis Mutgen,
William Jeremiah,
Dennis Perry,
Nelson Hatch,
William H. Webster,
George P. Dickinson,
Gustave Warbeck,
William Zimmerman,
S. Nostrand,
L. Tucker,
John H. Whelan,
E. F. Gordon,
James Higgins,
Nicholas Hourger,
B. F. Abbott,
Ferdinand Driggs,
Elbert H. Baldwin,
John C. Banks,
Charles B. Delapiere,
J. C. Granger,
John L. Donaldson,
Charles Draper,
N. C. Durant,
J. W. Middleton,
H. V. Carter,
Eugene K. Durkee,
George S. Gastin,
E. P. Bassett,
H. T. Barton,
P. Dwyer,
George E. Wheeler,
W. S. Beale,
J. W. Beckett,
E. Bartlett,
Edmund Oube,
J. Moore,
D. Barrows,
J. W. Taylor, Jr.,
A. Acker,
E. C. Moffitt,
Walter A. Ackerman,
George G. Barker,
Eugene Ferris,
M. Burns,
T. G. Colter,
Theodore M. Banta,
J. B. Hatsfield,
R. S. Seymour,
Ed. Morton,
James Maher,
E. Blunt,
J. Trippett,
J. F. Taylor,
M. Conley,
William Marston,
J. W. Lightner,
H. Quill,
C. H. Wiswall,
S. D. Stamford,
J. Johnson,
J. B. Ellig,
J. M. Ferris,
E. Tousey,
B. F. Ellig,
Thomas Everett,
A. Corben,
Charles E. Foster,
S. Fleet,
A. R. Case,
M. Clews,
D. Wilson,
W. Gardiner,
B. Foster,
S. R. Foord,
William S. Turner,
Lewis Fisher,
D. Robinson,
William J. Kickerman,
N. Brown,
T. E. Rogers,
B. E. Hale,
F. Johnson,
J. Muller,
N. Remsen,
John Reed,
H. B. Halleck,
J. H. Martin,
M. H. Strong,
L. McCormack,
H. T. Richardson,
J. Haddock,
A. P. Higgins,
C. F. Foster,
T. M. Hogan,
E. A. Smith,
William F. Jeffries,
H. S. Hendrickson,
H. K. Hadden,
George W. Hendricks,
C. Helmuth,
Otto Ott,
S. Biggs,
C. F. Sumner,
H. B. Herbert,
C. W. Brown,
H. G. Brigham,
J. Haselhoorst,
George E. Hoff,
L. B. Vibberd,
E. Jordan,
S. Bacon,
S. B. Treat,
J. O'Mahony,
E. L. Ford,
E. H. Eddy,
B. Haskell,
J. Edwards,
L. Abbott,
H. E. Prentice,
A. M. Hart,
E. L. Palmer,
J. Mulholland,
George Hull,
F. H. Harrison,
Joseph W. Harper, Jr.,
L. Manning,
C. L. Miller,
W. F. Bulls,
E. Harding,
T. Harperson,
Gus Cordova,
J. Jacobs,
C. B. Hancock,
John Duff,
J. F. Arnold,
D. B. Morris,
Otto Vetches,
G. Halstead,
John Halsey,
Ford Barnwebber,
M. E. Sand,
F. Falkey,
V. B. Lompton,
J. H. Bennett,
D. Wood,
M. Growber,
L. H. Robinson,
Lyman Mallory,
J. H. Ahrens,
J. F. Thompson,
E. Fitzjoy,
J. Stockham,
E. Sanger,
William Bagley,
John Powers,
James Carroll,
Henry Blessing,
H. T. Rigby,
James F. Murray,
Michael McGinness,
John O. Carpenter,
James A. Williams,
L. Silverman,
J. O'Rell,
Herman Aube,
Charles B. Delapierre.

As each batch of jurors were sworn they were afforded an opportunity of stating their reasons for being excused. Quite a number availed themselves of the privilege, and offered various reasons for exemption. Many claimed to be deaf, others to an insufficient knowledge of the English language, others pleaded that their absence from business would result in financial difficulty, and quite a number said they were commercial travelers about starting on important and lengthy tours through the country. A few pleaded service in the State Militia, and wounds received during the war, while others asserted that they were too ill to faithfully perform jury duty. After Judge Neilson had disposed of these applications, rejecting some and granting others, he adjourned court until 11 o'clock this morning.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES HAINES DRAKE.

Mr. James Haines Drake, who sails for Italy on the 8th inst., was examined in the room of the General Term of the City Court, under the order *de bene esse* issued by Judge Neilson. He was sworn in the first instance in the City Court, in which Judge McCue presided. The examination was conducted by Mr. Shearman, on the part of the defendant, and Mr. George Roderick appeared for the plaintiff. The examination proceeded as follows:

Mr. Shearman—What are your occupation and residence? A.—My place of residence is Staten Island. I am a grain exporter.

Q.—Are you in any way related to, or do you have any pecuniary interest in, either of the parties in this action? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Are you now, and were you in the year 1872, personally acquainted with Mr. Francis D. Moulton? A.—I am and I was then.

Q.—Did you, on about the month of November, 1872, read or hear read a certain statement purporting to be made by Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull in a paper called *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, in which this defendant was charged with having had improper relations with the wife of the plaintiff? A.—I did not read it all. I read enough of it to gather the purport.

Q.—Did you afterward have any interview with Mr. Francis D. Moulton, in which the subject of that statement was talked of between you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When and where, as nearly as you can state? A.—I can state exactly; within two or three days after the issue of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* containing that statement, and in the New-York Produce Exchange, beside the desk at the north end of the corn counter.

Q.—State what took place between you on that occasion with reference to this subject? A.—I asked Mr. Moulton in words about as follows—I think I can use the exact words: "Mr. Moulton, what about the Woodhull and Claflin scandal?" He responded in rather an incensed manner: "It's a —— mess of women's—or old women's, I don't know which he said, but I think he said old women's—of old women's fables;" to which I responded, "It would take a deal of such testimony to convince me that Henry Ward Beecher is criminally guilty." Mr. Moulton then hurriedly said (he was interrupted by some one coming up at the close of the remark): "As to criminality, it hasn't a shadow of truth, and if Mr. Beecher's career is not sufficient refutation of slander from such a source you don't deserve to have your mind satisfied." That was all, Sir. He was interrupted there, and the conversation could not proceed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roderick:

Q.—Are you the intimate friend and confidant of Mr. Beecher, the defendant? A.—I don't know him, Sir; I know him by sight.

Q.—Are you the intimate friend and confidant of Mr. Moulton? A.—I am not the intimate friend and confidant. I have known him for a long time.

Q.—How long? A.—For five or six years back.

Q.—At this time you knew him for four years? A.—I had known him about three or four years.

Q.—Had he ever made you his confidant in any manner? A.—Concerning what?

Q.—Regarding any matter? A.—I don't know how to answer that; in business matters, yes.

Q.—In anything but business matters? A.—I should answer no.

Q.—Were you the intimate friend and confidant of Tilton, the plaintiff? A.—I don't know him.

Q.—At this interview who commenced it? A.—I will answer in the words of my testimony, and give the circumstances that led to the interview.

Q.—Only reply to the interrogatory. Who commenced the interview in reference to Woodhull's statement? A.—I did.

Q.—Was there anybody present besides you and Mr. Moulton? A.—Not at the early part. I think there was at the close. We were interrupted at the close by Mr. W. B. Barber. I am not positive.

Q.—Did that interruption terminate the conversation, or was it carried on in the presence of Mr. Barber? A.—That terminated it.

Q.—You have made reference to business matters. In what respect did Mr. Moulton make you his confidant? A.—Only in business transactions between each other, naming to me private rates of storage. I did not think it was any display of confidence whatever.

Q.—Is that what you refer to as being made a confidant in business matters? A.—That is all I refer to.

Q.—Did your intimacy ever extend to his visiting your family, or you visiting his, or was it merely a business acquaintance? A.—It was merely a business acquaintance.

Q.—You never visited his family? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He never visited your family? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You say that Mr. Moulton answered you in rather an incensed manner? A.—Yes; so it seemed to me.

Q.—Can you say what caused Mr. Moulton's indignation, of your own knowledge? A.—I am not acquainted with the springs that govern his nature at all. I cannot answer that question. I have every reason to believe——

Mr. Roderick—We don't want that.

Witness—I can't state any personal knowledge.

Q.—Can you say of your own knowledge that his indignation was not caused by the impertinence of this question? A.—That is a queer kind of question.

Q.—I will modify it. Can you say it was not caused by Mr. Moulton taking offense at being questioned at all? A.—He never told me so.

Mr. Roderick—That is not responsive to the question. Witness—Read the question again.

The question having been read the witness said: I don't know how to answer the question rightly. He did not tell me that he was incensed. I have my impression, and if you ask me for that, I will tell you.

Mr. Roderick—We want your personal knowledge. Witness—He did not tell me that he was incensed.

Mr. Roderick maintained that the answer was not responsive to the interrogatory, and Mr. Shearman insisted that it was. The matter was referred to Jude McCue, who decided that the answers of the witness on this point were quite responsive. This closed the evidence.

When the testimony was read over to witness he made a slight correction in one part. Where he said that the interview with Mr. Moulton occurred two or three days after the issue of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, he modified it by stating that he thought it was within two or three days, but that it might have been a week. He finally signed the testimony, and the proceeding terminated.

A LETTER FROM MR. SHEARMAN TO PROF. GAY.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

As the trial of the Beecher-Tilton case is expected to come off on Monday, the following private letter of Mr. Beecher's counsel to Prof. Gay will be read with interest just at this time:

OFFICE OF SHEARMAN & STERLING,
COUNSELORS AT LAW, NO. 20 NASSAU STREET,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1874.

Prof. Gay:

Your letters of the 3d and 4th inst. are both received, and I thank you very much for the information contained. You are right in supposing that Mrs. Tilton sympathizes with your action in 1872. It was through her I first learned of it. We shall not need to trouble you to attend the trial, as these matters can only be used as the basis of a cross-examination of Tilton. For this purpose they are very useful—such, at least, is my present impression. We shall come out all right.

Yours very respectfully,
T. G. SHEARMAN.

I am very sorry to learn that you were injured by your manly course, and be glad if I can ever help you.

MASSACHUSETTS.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION—FIVE MEN INJURED.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—One of the boilers at the Franconia Iron Company's mill, at Wareham, Mass., burst with a frightful explosion early this morning, demolishing the west end of the immense building and shattering the entire structure more or less. Out of eighteen men in the building Edward Cafery was fatally and four others slightly injured. The mill belongs to W. E. Coffin & Co., of Boston. The damage, which is heavy, cannot yet be estimated.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY COUNCILS OF BOSTON, WORCESTER, AND SPRINGFIELD.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The City Council of Boston for 1875 organized this morning. The ceremonies were delayed by the presentation of King Kalakaua to the newly-elected members of the Board of Aldermen. Mayor Cobb's address is an excellent, business-like document. He places the total funded and unfunded debt of Boston at the close of the year at $44,719,123 09, being an increase over 1873 of $1,252,818 91, and the net debt of the city at $29,057,216 36. The Mayor felicitates the people upon the excellent financial exhibit of the city. The new city charter, extending the term of the Mayor to three years, giving him power to select all the city officials, reducing the school committee, proposing that one-third of the Aldermen go out of office each year, and a Common Council of two members from each ward, of whom one-half shall be elected annually, was submitted. It is proposed practically to place the schools under the control of a board of five Commissioners, though the School Board, reduced to a body of much smaller size, will retain a portion of the authority of the board now constituted. Another important feature of the new charter is the establishment of a Board of Works.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 4.—Mayor Clark Jillson was sworn in this morning. The oath was administered by the retiring Mayor, Hon. E. L. Davis, after which the new Mayor was installed. Charles Ballard was elected President of the Common Council, and W. A. Washburn, City Marshal.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 4.—The new City Government organized to-day, with the usual ceremonies. The message of Mayor Wight strongly advocates economy and the payment of the city's debt in yearly installments of $50,000. Henry S. Lee was chosen President and E. A. Newell Clerk of the Common Council.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY GOVERNMENT—COURT MATTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The City Councils organized to-day, Robert W. Downing being elected President of the Select Council, and A. Wilson Henessey, President of the Common Council. The Board of Education also organized, electing M. Hall Stanton as President. In the Court of Quarter Sessions, Furman H. Sheppard assumed the office of District Attorney, to-day.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court commenced its session to-day. A number of opinions were delivered touching cases in different counties of the State. The murder case of Ortevien vs. The Commonwealth, from Allegheny County, was decided, and the sentence of the court affirmed. The new courts authorized by the new Constitution went into operation to-day. The old District Court, which has been in operation for sixty-four years, is abolished, and the Judges now rank as Common Pleas Judges.

NOMINATIONS FOR SPEAKER AND CHIEF CLERK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 4.—The Democratic members of the House held a caucus this afternoon, at which Mr. Patterson, of Allegheny County, was nominated for Speaker, and Mr. Wolever, of Lehigh, for Chief Clerk. At the caucus of Republican Senators, Mr. Cutler, of Erie, was nominated for Speaker, and Mr. Russell Errett for Chief Clerk.

HUDSON RIVER NAVIGATION CLOSED.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The navigation of the Hudson River between here and New-York closed to-day. The barge Charles Spear, in tow of the propeller Hasbrouck, made her last trip this afternoon. The Hasbrouck went as far north as New-Hamburg this morning. The ice is very heavy in the Highlands. The ferry line to Dutchess Junction is closed for the season, but the ferry-boat Union is still running between this place and Fish-kill.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

POST OFFICE THIEVES.

THREE MAIL DRIVERS ARRESTED FOR RIFLING THE MAILS UNDER THEIR CARE—CONFESSION OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFENDER.

At an early hour on Saturday morning Michael Cullen, a wood peddler, was driving through Washington square, when his attention was attracted by the passage of a City mail wagon, driven by a youth of sixteen, named Samuel Woodward. A letter and a torn envelope dropped from the wagon as it passed him, and Cullen, on dismounting, discovered that the latter, which had evidently been opened, bore the address of a gentleman connected with the Department of Parks. Following in the track of the mail-cart, he discovered a number of torn checks, envelopes, &c., which had also been dropped by Woodward. Cullen communicated his discovery to a passing policeman, who advised him to take the letter to the office of the Parks Department, in Union square. No time was lost in making the discovery known to the Post Office officials, and by afternoon of the same day Special Agent Sharrett was intrusted with the duty of arresting Woodward. The latter on being taken into custody exhibited much surprise and apprehension, and shortly afterward expressed a desire "to make a clean breast of it." It appears by his confession, which was taken by the agent, that himself and two other lads of about the same age, and who are employed in a similar capacity, have for some time past been engaged in the systematic robbery of the mails intrusted to their charge. Woodward and his accomplices, Joseph Parkins and Samuel Hoyt, were employed by the Government subcontractor, who, in this case, is the New-York Transfer Company, to drive the mail wagons in question from the Post Office to Stations A, B, C, and D, and return. During these journeys, which were frequently made before daybreak, they were accustomed to rifle the mails at their leisure. Among their plunder were small packages of valuable merchandise, ostrich feathers, trusses, a watch, dry goods, valuable trinkets, and a variety of other articles. Very little ready money was realized by the thieves, that class of booty being usually in the form of checks or money orders. These last, when discovered, were torn up and thrown overboard. Most of the articles stolen were inclosed with newspapers in canvas sacks, but Woodward acknowledged opening the letter pouches, using a hammer to smash the lock. The letters which he destroyed and abandoned on Saturday morning were obtained from the bag at Stations B and D. He also confessed to stealing letters from the carriers' desks at Station C. In the straw of his wagon were found over 100 letters, which should have been left at Stations F and H, the mails of which are sent to Station D for transmission to the other stations. It is thought by the agent that Woodward and Parkins are the principal offenders, and that Hoyt was led into the business by the others against his will. Superintendent Gayler, of the City Delivery, who was instrumental in working up the case, says that the Post Office officials have long been annoyed by the carelessness of the subcontractors in employing a rough class of boys for the responsible position of mail driver, and have frequently protested against it, but without effect. Under the present law, it appears, the Post Office is powerless, the selection of drivers resting entirely with the New-York Transfer Company. This is said to be the first robbery of the New-York Post Office in which the thief has trusted his secret to accomplices.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CUSTOMS.

WHERE MERCHANDISE MAY BE LANDED—LIMITATION OF PRIVILEGES.

The following circular has been issued from the Treasury Department at Washington to the various Customs throughout the country:

The conditions under which merchandise of a character suitable for examination at a place other than the Appraisers' stores may be landed, are required to be rendered uniform at all ports, and the following instructions, addressed to the Collector of Customs at New-London, Conn., are made applicable to all ports and under all conditions of a similar character. Lumber, iron, marble, and all goods of like description must be held strictly to conform to these requirements as regards custody, warehousing, and delivery. Collectors of Customs at ports where it has been the practice to admit the landing of lumber, marble, or other merchandise under general orders are required to secure proper warehouse storage for all such goods, or to place them in the custody of inspectors at the charge of owners. The instructions referred to are as follows, in answer to a communication of Dec. 8:

In reply you are informed that under either form of entry—namely that for warehouse or for consumption—goods may be landed at such place within a district as is nearest the place to which delivery would be made, and when so landed examination by weighing, gauging, or otherwise must be had according to the character of the goods. All goods remaining at any landing place not bonded longer than the time absolutely necessary for weighing and gauging must be put in the charge of an inspector of customs, whose compensation must be charged against the goods. On removal to a warehouse the custody of the officer is no longer chargeable on the goods. No goods on which duties are unpaid can be allowed to remain in what is known as general orders, or in the custody of a Collector, without charge for the cost of an officer to protect the interests of the Government. The practice of allowing goods to remain technically in the custody of the Collector, but without the actual supervision of the officer, is disapproved, and will hereafter be deemed prohibited.

A HUSBAND'S RIGHTS.

During some years past, while William M. Miller and Anna M. Miller, husband and wife, were living together as such, the wife withdrew from her husband's earnings and business the sum of $4,500 and, with his consent, first deposited it in a savings bank in her individual name, and subsequently, with like consent, invested it in a mortgage for $5,000, taking the mortgage in her own name. Subsequently they separated, and the wife made a charge of abandonment against her husband before a Police Magistrate. In answer to this charge, the husband alleged and proved before the Magistrate that his wife was not without means of support, she holding the mortgage in question and enjoying the use of the interest derived therefrom. On this ground the complaint was dismissed. Then the husband brought the present suit to determine his title as against his wife to the mortgage. The court holds that $4,500 of the $5,000 invested in the mortgage, was the money of the husband, derived from his business and earnings, and $500 the money of his wife; that as to the $4,500, the wife was merely the trustee of the husband, there being no evidence that he intended to make her a gift, notwithstanding his consent that it be deposited and invested in her name; also, that the fact of the husband having pleaded in the proceedings before the Police Magistrate that his wife was in the possession and use of the mortgage and the income therefrom, did not prevent him from bringing the present suit in equity to enforce his title thereto. It is therefore decided that the wife is the trustee of the husband to the extent of $4,500 of the money invested in the mortgage, and that he is entitled to an interest therein to that extent, or to an assignment of the whole mortgage on tendering to his wife the sum of $500.

THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL.

Henry D. White, of counsel for the Hudson River Tunnel Company, yesterday made application before Judge Depue of Newark, for the appointment of Commissioners to appraise and condemn lands of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company at the foot of Fifteenth street, Jersey City. The argument upon the application was substantially the same as that already reported upon the application for an injunction before Chancellor Runyon. Mr. Jacob Vanatta, on behalf of the Railroad Company, opposed the motion. Judge Depue said he should appoint the Commissioners on Monday next. Mr. Vanatta said that at that time he should make application for a writ of certiorari carrying the matter to the Supreme Court, and Judge Depue intimated that it would be granted.

WEST-SIDE PROPERTY—A HEAVY FORECLOSURE.

Judge Joseph F. Daly, in Equity Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, rendered decisions in six important suits of foreclosure. The property is all located on the West side, and the suits were brought by Michael Cashman, against William R. Martin. Two of the foreclosures are for $16,000 each, one for $17,000, one for $18,000, and two for $20,000 each, the whole amounting to $107,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

A CELESTIAL IN COURT.

Si Sam, a Chinaman, was yesterday arrested and taken before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with embezzlement. Chan Hook, another Chinaman, of No. 8 Baxter street appeared against the prisoner. It appears that the Chinamen of New-York had formed an association for mutual benefit and protection, and that Chan Hook had been elected President and Si Sam Treasurer. After money had been received, Si Sam, as alleged by the complainant, appropriated all the money to his own use, and left the association in the lurch. The Justice held Si Sam for trial.

THE TRIAL OF INSPECTOR HARRIS.

The trial of the case of Inspector D. P. Harris was resumed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict. Mr. Gerard, the purser of the steamer Crescent City, was called for the prosecution. He testified to the shipment of the cigars in Havana, and to a conversation about them with Harris upon the arrival of the steamer in New-York. This was the last witness for the prosecution, and owing to a request from a juror, who told the Judge that his interests would suffer materially if he was not allowed to leave the court at 1 o'clock, the case was then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

A SUIT AGAINST A NOTORIOUS FIRM.

AN UNFORTUNATE INVESTMENT IN THE WOODHULLS—COMMODORE VANDERBILT A WITNESS—MRS. WOODHULL HAS A RELIGIOUS BELIEF—A VERDICT FOR DEFENDANTS.

In Part II. of the Marine Court, yesterday, before Judge McAdam, the case of Mrs. Achsah Marie Truman against James H. Blood, Victoria C. Woodhull, and Tennie C. Claflin came on for trial. The suit was to recover $400 deposited by plaintiff with defendants, with which to speculate in stocks on her account, and which she alleged they fraudulently converted to their own use.

The plaintiff was the first witness. She testified that on May 26, 1871, she called at defendants' office, in Broad street, to invest two $100 and four $50 United States bonds in stocks, and saw Mrs. Woodhull, who took the bonds, telling witness that the investment would yield large returns. In July following the defendants paid her the interest which had accrued on the bonds, but beyond this she had never received any money from them. She had been told by Mrs. Woodhull that her investment could not fail of being a good one, as it would be put in stocks in which Commodore Vanderbilt was interested, and that Commodore Vanderbilt backed the defendants' firm. When witness subsequently applied for her bonds, she was told by Mrs Woodhull that they had been invested in a pool with other money belonging to the firm, all of which had been lost.

On her cross-examination, the witness said that she was a married woman, and that the money was her own earnings. She was induced to go to defendants' office on account of having heard of their great success in stock speculations. Witness had not solicited Mrs. Woodhull to take the bonds, but had left them with her on the representation that she would be sure to make money by the investment, there being no possibility of loss in the mode by which she conducted business. When the bonds were handed to Mrs. Woodhull she called to Mr. Blood, who gave witness a receipt for them.

Commodore Vanderbilt, who was suffering from indisposition, was called by plaintiff, with the intention of showing whether he was aware of the investment of plaintiff's money and was interested in defendants' business. He testified: I know defendants personally, except Col. Blood, whom I have only seen on one or two occasions, to the best of my recollection. I have known the others passably for five or six years. I think I have not had business relations with them as bankers or brokers. I do not recollect of any authority given by me to them to use my name in their business. I don't recollect whether they ever placed any bonds with me for safe keeping, as this has been done by so many that I am not able to particularize the defendants.

Cross-examination—I recollect a gentleman, whom I thought to be a lawyer, calling upon me in reference to this case, and showing me a paper, but do not remember its contents. I believe it to have been a subpœna.

Dr. Joseph Treat, called by plaintiff, was excluded from taking the oath because he was an atheist and infidel.

Mrs. Emily D. Ruggles was next called by the plaintiff. She had known defendants about three years. Had heard plaintiff ask them for her money, when they replied that it had been invested with other money and lost. Had heard Miss Claflin say that she was going to work to earn money to pay plaintiff for her loss. In December last Miss Claflin had offered plaintiff $100 cash and the notes of defendants for $350 to compromise the suit, but said she wouldn't ask any one to become security for the payment of the notes. The offer to settle was not accepted.

Mr. Stillman, counsel for the plaintiff, asked witness if Miss Claflin did not say that she would rather settle than be bled by Mr. Brooke, her counsel.

Mr. Brooke immediately sprang to his feet, and stated warmly that counsel knew that there was no ground for such an insulting question, and had asked it for the purpose of creating an injurious and false impression. As Mr. Brooke sat down, he told Mr. Stillman, loud enough to be heard by those around him, that he would pull his nose if they were not in the Court-room.

The witness then said that it was she who had advised the defendants to pay the plaintiff, instead of paying counsel, as the plaintiff was a poor woman.

Counsel for defendants then had the receipt given by them to plaintiff put in evidence. It recited that the bonds were received by them to conduct stock operations in accordance with their own judgment and discretion on plaintiff's account. Counsel for defendants contended that the receipt disproved any fraudulent conversion, as the bonds had been received for a specific purpose, which had honestly been carried out, and that they had been accepted at the risk of the plaintiff, and, as the weight of evidence would show, at her solicitation.

Mrs. Woodhull was called by the defense, and she was objected to on the same grounds upon which Dr. Treat was disqualified. She stated, however, that she had a religious belief, and had faith in a Supreme Being.

Counsel for plaintiff wanted her to define her religious belief, which she hesitated to do, and the Court ruled if she admitted any religious belief, as she did, she was a competent witness under the State Constitution.

Mrs. Woodhull, in beginning her evidence, said that the persecutions which she had endured the last three or four years had weakened her memory of details. She testified: When plaintiff called to see about the investment both Col. Blood and myself opposed it, but plaintiff begged so hard, saying that she had been told by the spirit of Eliza Farnham to make the venture, that I was weak enough to become interested in her. Plaintiff wanted no account of the transaction kept on books, and on account of family reasons did not want notices about it sent to her. She didn't want her husband to know of the investment. The conditions on which I accepted the bonds were that they were to be invested at our discretion. I so invested them with a portion of my own money, and they and my money, to the amount of about $12,000, were lost, on account of the revulsion caused by the Chicago fire. I do not remember what stocks the bonds were invested on. At the time of my arrest and imprisonment on the charge of libel, all my books and papers were lost or stolen, and I have not seen them since. Commodore Vanderbilt had business relations with us, and loaned us money, but not to conduct this special business. Our place of business was at No. 44 Broad street, and we were there about five years. We were not members of the Stock Exchange, but our business was transacted there at different times by about one hundred different brokers. I decline to give the name of any broker who did business for our firm. I perhaps informed plaintiff that Commodore Vanderbilt was our backer, but did not induce her to leave her bonds. Commodore Vanderbilt was carrying stocks for us, and he was well known on the street as being interested with us in business. I don't remember having told plaintiff that Commodore Vanderbilt had her money. I told plaintiff, when she complained to me about her loss, that I had no money then, but would pay her as soon as we could make the money, although I did not think myself bound to do so.

The court, in charging the jury, said that it was simply a question whether the money had been invested by defendants in accordance with the terms of the receipt given by them to plaintiff. After an absence of about fifteen minutes, the jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

PACIFIC MAIL.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN THIS CITY.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was held at their offices in Wall street yesterday afternoon, but, with the exception of the following statement, the Directors refused to disclose the nature of the proceedings, alleging as a reason that only "routine business" was transacted:

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

To the Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company:

In consequence of the inability of the company to obtain access to their books, which have been in the possession of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives for the past three weeks, the Board of Directors have been unable to prepare a statement of the company's business. As the year 1874 has closed, the board have decided to publish, at the earliest possible date, a statement covering all the business of the company from May 31, 1873, to Dec. 31, 1874.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

It is some three months since this statement was first promised to the public.

THE BOARD OF EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners of Emigration have in course of preparation a statement which they intend to submit to Gov. Tilden at an early day. The statement asks for an appropriation of $300,000, alleging their present indebtedness to be $200,000. The receipts during the past year were less than in the previous year. The total number of arrivals during the year ending Dec. 31, 1874, was 149,762; the total number of arrivals during the same period in 1873 was 268,288, showing a decrease of 118,526, or a loss of $627,789. There are at Ward's Island, 976 destitute persons dependent upon the Commissioners for support.

A SON ROBBING HIS FATHER.

Some time ago Samuel R. Winfield, a well-known liquor-dealer of Jersey City, had occasion, because of his dissolute habits, to turn his son Charles out of doors. Yesterday the young man went to his father's house, at No. 75 Newark avenue, and breaking into the closets and drawers in which his parents and sister kept their valuables, stole money and jewelry valued at about $1,000. Mr. Winfield immediately gave information to the Police, and Detective Clos was put on his track. The detective expected to secure him during last night. The young man has lately sold pop-corn on the railroad trains for a living, and was in want of money with which to replenish his stock. Chief Champney says that the loss is much less than Mr. Winfield represents.

SUIT AGAINST THE LAND GRANT TRUST COMPANY OF MISSOURI.

Mr. John Leisenring, of Mauch Chunk, Penn., has brought a suit in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, against the Land Grant Railway and Trust Company, incorporated in the State of Missouri, whose principal office is located in the City of New-York; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, (formerly the Union Pacific Railway Company, Southern Branch,) whose principal office is also in New-York; the New-York Warehouse and Security Company, of New-York, and Levi Parsons, Francis Skiddy, Levi P. Morton, J. Pierpont Morgan, Erastus Corning, George Denison, individually and as Trustees; Shepard Gandy, Hezron A. Johnson, James B. Dickinson, Hiram A. Johnson, D. Crawford, Jr., individually and as Trustees; August Belmont, J. Seligman, Henry S. Warren, H. A. Johnson, individually and as Trustees; George C. Clark, Lot C. Clark, Francis R. Baby, John R. Parsons, Howard C. Dickinson, James P. Robinson, George H. Morgan, Levi P. Morton, George Bliss, and Charles C. Miller, late doing business under the firm name of "Morton, Bliss & Company;" and Joseph Seligman, William Seligman, James Seligman, and Jesse Seligman, late doing business under the firm name of "J. & W. Seligman & Company;" William H. Guion, of the said City and State of New-York, and Willis Gaylord and Henry B. Henson, of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New-York; J. R. Barrett, and R. S. Stevens, of the City or Town of Sedalia, in the State of Missouri; P. B. McDonald, of Fort Scott, in the said State of Kansas, and Albert F. Beach, of the City of St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota. The complainant in this suit avers that by virtue of a supplemental contract, he has been and now is the owner of the one-fifth part or interest in a contract made originally by Albert F. Beach, Richard McMichael, J. J. Dull, James Gowan, and Isaac V. Baker for the construction of the road. He claims that he has been fraudulently kept out of any participation in the benefits of the contract, and now sues to have a thorough investigation, and an adjudication under the law. The complaint is filed by Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, as solicitor, and Charles Albright, Benjamin F. Butler, and George W. Stevens, as counsel. Subpœnas have been issued to all the parties, and it is understood that the case will be pushed by the complainant to as speedy an issue as possible.

REPORT OF SHIPPING COMMISSIONER DUNCAN.

Mr. Charles C. Duncan, the United States Shipping Commissioner, in his report for the past year to the United States Circuit Court, says that the third year of the existence of the "Shipping act of 1872" has been marked for the quiet, unobstructed, and evidently satisfactory manner of its administration at this port. Great depression has prevailed with the shipping interests of the country during the year, and the wages for seamen in the merchant service have been materially reduced. By a decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York, not only all foreign-going vessels but also all engaged in the lake and coasting trades were brought under the supervision of Shipping Commissioners, so far as the shipping and paying off of their crews were concerned. The custom of paying advance wages is recommended to be abolished by the Commissioner as a great benefit both to the seamen and their employers. The Commissioner also forwarded to Judge Woodruff, of the United States Circuit Court, a set of rules adopted by him on the 2d of November last. There have been shipped at his office during the year just closed 26,636 seamen, of which 5,374 have been reshipments, and for these latter no fees have been charged to vessel or seamen; 15,206 were shipped without advance. In the same period 27,576 were paid off; $1,653,186 08 have been paid into seamen's own hands, while they were sober, for wages due and accruing, and no complaint touching the law or its working has ever reached the Commissioner from any such seamen.

THE LATE JUDGE EDWARD P. COWLES.

In Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, Chief Justice Davis and Judges Brady and Daniels on the Bench, near the hour of adjournment, Mr. Edwin W. Stoughton, in a few appropriate remarks, called the attention of the court to the death, recently, of Ex-Judge Cowles, who at a former period in the history of the court had sat on the bench of the General Term for some months. Counsel moved that, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Judge, the court adjourn, and the usual record be made on its minutes. Ex-Judges Pierrepont and Davies seconded the motion of Mr. Stoughton, in language highly eulogistic of the professional and judicial, public and private life of the deceased. Chief Justice Davis replied, saying: "The court will certainly with great pleasure open its minutes to a fitting record in memory of the death of Ex-Judge Cowles, which is due not only to our own personal knowledge of the deceased, but the knowledge that he was formerly a member of the court. But it is still more due because of his honorable relations with the court; afterward as a member of the Bar. As a Judge, he discharged his duties faithfully and well. But little opportunity was afforded him during his few months on the bench, of displaying his abilities, which greater opportunities would undoubtedly have enabled him to do. We have no hesitation in saying, that at the bar he was at all times honorable, diligent, and upright. We grant this motion, therefore, with great pleasure, because we deem it due, when such a lawyer dies, to his memory as well as to the Bar itself that the court should unhesitatingly pay its tribute of respect where the character of the deceased is such as that of Judge Cowles, and by public recognition of the value of such a character, to set an example to younger members of the Bar to maintain the same high and honorable relations of the profession. The court will now adjourn, and the court will, in addition, prepare some tribute of respect in proper form, to be placed on the minutes, a copy of which will be sent to Judge Cowles' family."

DIAMOND THIEVES ARRESTED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

During the early part of last month Detective Garrett Walling, of the Central Office, received information in relation to two men named Hiram Kraft and George Weyman, who, it was alleged, had swindled a number of parties in this City out of diamonds and jewelry valued at upward of $15,000. Detective Walling prosecuted a search for these men, and soon learned that they had taken refuge in San Francisco. He thereupon notified the complainants in the case, who appeared before the Grand Jury, and on their testimony indictments were found against them. Bench warrants for their arrest were issued, and on the 16th ult. Superintendent Walling telegraphed to Capt. Lees, Chief of the San Francisco Detective force, asking him to arrest them. A telegram was received a few days after from Capt. Lees, informing the Superintendent that the men were arrested and would be held subject to his action. The necessary papers were then made out and placed in the hands of Detective Walling, who went to Albany and obtained from Gov. Dix a requisition for the rendition of the prisoners to the authorities of this State. Armed with this requisition, Walling started on the 27th ult. for San Francisco, and yesterday Superintendent Walling received a dispatch from him, stating that he had started for this City with the prisoners, and would probably arrive here on Monday next.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. Mark Bailey, of Yale College, is at the Irving House.

Lieut. Col. B. S. Alexander, United States Army, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. Franklin Townsend, of Gov. Tilden's staff, is at the St. James Hotel.

Tom Karl, the tenor, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Prof. F. L. Ritter, of Vassar College, is at the Everett House.

Capt. H. Perry, of the steam-ship Adriatic, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman John O. Whitehouse, of Poughkeepsie, and Gen. A. G. Lawrence, of Chicago, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

W. J. McAlpine, of Albany, and S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, are at the Hoffman House.

Congressmen E. R. Hoar, George F. Hoar, and B. W. Harris, of Massachusetts; Judge James H. Howe, of Wisconsin; Oliver Ames, of Boston, and Commodore F. B. Ellison, United States Navy, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

DALLAS, THE CANADIAN BANK CASHIER, INSANE.

Yesterday, Detective Titus, of the Central Office, returned from Toronto, where he had delivered to the criminal authorities of that city Robert J. Dallas, late Cashier of Molson's Bank of Canada, who had absconded with $43,000 of the bank's funds.

It will be remembered that Titus arrested Dallas in Elizabeth, N. J., and found in his possession $42,079, which money was returned to the bank. On arriving at Toronto, Dallas was examined by two physicians, who pronounced him insane, and he was incarcerated in a lunatic asylum. His family is very wealthy, and he owns $60,000 worth of real estate in the vicinity of Toronto. The reward for his arrest, amounting to $6,000, will be paid by his relatives, so that the bank will not suffer any loss.

THE SEAMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Seamens' Protective Association last evening the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The United States Courts have decided that the system of deducting from the sailor's wages the expenses of medical treatment illegal, therefore, is

Resolved, That the seamen are requested not to submit to this imposition, but to report immediately to this association for protection, and,

Resolved, That the seamen are instructed not to pay the customary tax of $1 a voyage for the support of State hospitals, it having been also declared illegal by the United States Courts.

BROOKLYN.

MAYOR HUNTER'S MESSAGE.

REVIEW OF BROOKLYN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS—A PLEA IN FAVOR OF THE BRIDGE—ECONOMY IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURES URGED—LEGISLATIVE COMMISSIONS DENOUNCED.

Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn, sent his annual message to the Common Council yesterday. He alluded to the subsidence of serious crime, to the good influence and effect of the free schools, and says that the citizens may look forward to a safe and prosperous future if the conduct of her public officers "be such as so much favor merit." He urges economy in all branches of the public service, and condemns the prevailing tendency to rush into new enterprises without counting the cost. The city debt, including all her obligations of whatever character, amounts to $35,048,691 52. Of this amount $11,635,385 is secured by local assessments, and may be properly styled a temporary debt, which would leave the funded or permanent debt, $23,413,256 52. In relation to this debt it should, he says, be borne in mind that that portion of it consisting of water bonds does not increase the annual taxes, but is met by water revenue, which is sufficient not merely to pay the interest, but affords in addition a gradually accumulating sinking fund to meet the principal of these bonds when they become due. The increase in the City debt since the 31st of December, 1873, has been $525,115 82. This increase is much less than the amount of water bonds issued during the year for the construction of the Hempstead Reservoir and the extension of the water supply. There has been an issue of water bonds for these purposes of $608,000 during last year. Speaking of the East River Bridge, he says that, from the figures and experience of the last year, he was satisfied that they could go on and fill up their subscription to the bridge as rapidly as it may be properly required without any addition to the volume of their bonded obligations, provided they prevent the inauguration of any costly new enterprises and arrest expenditures upon old ones. He points out where retrenchments can be made, such as in the Kent avenue basin, the Boulevards, and reservoir, and by this means he hopes this year to save one million of dollars, to be devoted to the construction of the bridge. It is not pretended, he says, that Brooklyn will be called upon to advance more than $750,000 in any single year for the construction of the bridge, and thus they have before them the opportunity of completing this costly and grand enterprise, fraught with such great benefit to Brooklyn, without adding to their bonded obligations.

Alluding to the work on the reservoir he recommends its discontinuance, except so far as it may be necessary to finish the dam. The reservoir is so much of an experiment that they ought not to expend another dollar upon it until the whole work shall have been fully tested. He presses this cessation of work in order that the bridge may be built, not only without any increase in the City debt, but with a practical opportunity to annually effect reductions which will relieve the people and restore full confidence in the integrity and virtue of the City Government.

Referring to the annual taxes he says:

"Some measures should be taken to overthrow the monstrous inequality maintained in the valuation of property for the purposes of taxation between the cities and rural districts. It is a well-known fact that while the assessed valuations in New-York and Brooklyn average about sixty per cent. of the real marketable value of the property taxed, those in the country average less than thirty per cent. of such values. This is great injustice. It is sustained, too, by a constant practice of perjury on the part of the local country assessor. If the State Government is so utterly at the mercy of the country interests, and those interests are so selfish and unfair that legislation cannot be had to establish equality in valuations for the purposes of taxation, the people ought to be made plainly to see that their servants have not the manhood to do equal and exact justice."

The Mayor recommends an enlargement of the accommodations in the station-houses of the City for homeless wanderers, and says that the death of many prisoners, confined for intoxication, ascribed to congestion of the brain, is, in his judgment, brought about by the flat position in which they are laid upon the hard floor. Touching the grading and paving of streets, he recommends that grading and paving should never be included in the same contract. In the Health Department, the ambulance system has proved of great utility, but the new system of removing garbage is, he says, an acknowledged failure. The report of the City Treasury shows that all receipts have been promptly deposited, on the day when paid, in the authorized depositories. He spoke highly of the general management and progress of the public schools. The number of scholars attending those schools last year was over 80,000. He calls for a reformation in the affairs of the Truant Home, and says the practice of Justices sending juvenile offenders against the criminal law to this institution should be stopped. He calls for the earnest co-operation of the Common Council in the effort to obtain from the National Government a portion of the Wallabout lands for the construction of a public market, which would relieve these dealers and the island farmers from the necessity of going to New-York for a market. Speaking of the charter amendments, he says:

"I would most respectfully urge a careful scrutiny and watchfulness of proposed amendments to the charter. Any amendment proposed by any department of the City Government without the knowledge or recommendation of your honorable body may be looked upon with suspicion, and should demand immediate investigation. The movements in this direction are more generally for the possession of power, rightfully belonging elsewhere, than for the welfare or better working of the departments. The evidences of compromises and complications in procuring charter alterations are neither creditable to the parties nor encouraging signs of a right desire in the care and expenditure of public moneys. Payments for very slight services may be enlarged or doubled, and by the very amendments themselves the financial officers of the city are powerless to resist fraud upon the Treasury. It is to be hoped that fewer experiments in charter mending will be attempted. Many excellent provisions of the charter have already been obliterated. Such of these provisions as may be deemed necessary to the proper working of a responsible municipal system should be restored. If it shall become necessary to procure legislation on bridge matters, great care should be taken to make it conform to the well-known wishes of the people."

Mayor Hunter also agrees with Mayor Wickham on the evils of the "commission system." He says:

"For more than fifteen years our city has been the spoil of Albany legislation. Commission after commission has been foisted upon us, regardless of the will of our own people, and filled by men agreed upon as a part of the bargain from which the original legislation arose, without reference to their fitness, integrity, or standing at home. Our city has in a great measure been a mere dependency, under a foreign yoke. These commissions, clothed with virtually irresponsible power, have squandered the public moneys and heaped up the public debt. The Park Commission has spent upon the park and the boulevards not less than $12,000,000. The Water Board, Permanent Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners, or Board of City Works, have incurred bonded obligations to the extent of about ten millions directly on the city, and about five millions for which local assessments are laid. And every special commission appointed to construct new streets, or repave old ones, has been distinguished by extravagance, and has left a legacy of debt for the people to meet and pay. It is safe to say that the amounts squandered by the improvidence of either of our grand commissions during their comparatively brief existence would far exceed the entire waste connected with the City Government proper, from its organization to the present day. It is not surprising, therefore, that after more than fifteen years of suffering and loss consequent upon this wasteful, irresponsible, and undemocratic form of government, the people of our city should have declared with almost unbroken unanimity in favor of local government and home rule. We have now a population of 500,000 people—a people educated by free schools and enlightened by all the agencies of modern civilization. If Brooklyn is not capable of governing itself and selecting its own rulers, then it is useless to advocate popular government anywhere in the world."

He concludes by condemning this practice, and urges the Common Council to do its duty and bring all the property and affairs of the city under the control of the City Government.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

The first meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen for 1875 took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Common Council Chamber. Alderman Clancy, of the Fifth Ward, called the meeting to order, and Alderman Howell, of the Eleventh Ward, was made Chairman *pro tem.* Mr. Bishop, Clerk of the board, then called the roll, after which the board proceeded to the election of a President for 1875. On motion of Alderman Clancy, seconded by Alderman Ropes, Alderman Jacob I. Bergen was re-elected by a vote of 33 to 1, Alderman Trowbridge voting in the negative. Mr. Bergen, on taking the chair, said:

"To-day we enter upon a new era in our City Government; our charter for the first time becomes operative in bringing one, at least, of the legislative commissions to a close, and placing it under the control of the Mayor and this board. The citizens of Brooklyn have long protested against legislative interference in our local affairs, and have patiently awaited the hour of their deliverance, which is now, we hope, near at hand."

At the conclusion of Mr. Bergen's remarks, Patrick Tormey was reappointed Keeper of the City Hall. On motion of Alderman Clancy, William McGuire was appointed assistant keeper. The subordinate officers of the board were then appointed, as follows: Doorkeeper and Messenger, Andrew McDonald; Messenger to the board, James Bridges; City Hall Engineer, James Ward; Sealers of Weights and Measures—For Eastern District, Patrick Menahan and Thomas Bowers; for Western District, John Culhane and Peter Fitzpatrick; Pound Master, Eighth Ward, Timothy Murphy.

Mayor Hunter then took the President's chair and read his annual message, a summary of which is given above. The message was ordered to be printed in the minutes. Before adjourning the board reappointed William C. De Witt, Corporation Counsel; Andrew Cunningham, City Treasurer, and Mr. Joseph Smith City Assessor. Two other Assessors have yet to be appointed, as have also the entire Board of Park Commissioners, and some other officers.

THE NEW MAYOR'S MESSAGE

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY REVIEWED.

WHAT HE APPROVES AND DISAPPROVES—HIS OPINION OF ALBANY LEGISLATION—THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE CITY—THE POLICE BOARD TO BE NON-PARTISAN—MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

Mayor Wickham's message was presented to the Common Council yesterday. It reviews the financial position of the City and the workings of the various departments. He is in favor of legislative and executive powers being confined solely to one body, and not divided, as heretofore, between the Board of Aldermen, Assistant Aldermen, and Supervisors. He wants the City to be governed by the Common Council and the Mayor, and he protests against Albany legislation not authorized by the City Government. He condemns the practice of heads of departments applying for and obtaining special legislation, and he gives a gentle hint that such a practice will not be tolerated in future. Speaking of the floating debt, he says that many of the claims are fraudulent and must be resisted, but he is in favor of paying without litigation all honest demands against the City. He is not in favor of carrying on the Government with money borrowed upon revenue bonds, and he suggests an alteration in the present system of collecting the taxes so as to secure an improvement in this respect. He details the Municipal expenditures and expresses his approval of the action of Mayor Vance in discontinuing the litigation connected with the Fourth avenue improvement. He shows that the City has to pay over $8,000,000 of the State tax, being more than half the entire amount, before it can collect or impose a cent of it, and that the tax must be paid whether it is ever received by the City or not. That it never is all received is shown by the annual loss which the City sustains in the $1,000,000 of personal taxes which cannot be collected. Alluding to the present condition of the public works, and to the fact that the City has to pay the interest on all money it borrows on account of its public works, without any claim of relief against the property benefited, he says that it is manifest that the ability of the City to prosecute its public works successfully depends, in a great measure, upon the proper application of the machinery required to secure as speedy a return as possible of the advances made. The Mayor is in favor of proceeding with our public works at a pace as rapid as is required to keep up with the growth of the City, and he considers that this may be accomplished without increasing the debt beyond its present sum. As to the manner in which our public works should be carried on, whether by day's labor or by contract, he says the circumstances should be of an extraordinary character, and the benefit to the City should be clear and unmistakable, to warrant the Common Council in permitting a departure from the rule requiring the public works of the City to be executed under contract. He thinks that the care of all the roads, avenues, and sewers should be vested in one department, instead of in two, as at present. He advocates the erection of another bridge across the Harlem River, and is in favor of the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge and the improvement of the water front of the City. He condemns the appointments of "commissions," and says that the Court-house Commissioners and Armory Commission should be abolished, and that suitable armories should be provided for the National Guard. The Mayor is in favor of a non-partisan Police Board, and says that the Police system must not be managed under party influence, or for party purposes. He believes that the work of cleaning the streets should not be thrown upon the Police, and is in favor of having the work done by contract. Mr. Wickham suggests that alterations be made to provide increased accommodation in the City Prison, and on the question of public markets he is in favor of disposing of the market property, as such undertakings can, in his opinion, be better conducted in the public interest in the hands of private individuals than under City management. He is in favor of a revision and codification of the City ordinances, and of more publicity in the way of awarding contracts. On the subject of rapid transit he promises to aid all practical measures which may be presented to secure to the City the full benefits of such a measure. In conclusion, the Mayor says he will at all times endeavor so to perform his duty that under his administration as Chief Magistrate improvement in the affairs of the City may be secured. The following is the full text of the message:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: For the first time in the history of the Government of the City, the Common Council consists of but one Board of Representatives of the People. Since the year 1857 there have existed in the administration of our local affairs various legislative bodies, the most prominent of which were a Board of Supervisors, a Board of Aldermen, and a Board of Councilmen—subsequently known as Assistant Aldermen. In addition to these Boards several Commissioners were, from time to time, created by law, in each of which were vested combined legislative and executive powers. The results of this divided authority were not satisfactory, and the legislative powers and duties of the Supervisors, Aldermen, and Assistant Aldermen have been concentrated in the Board of Aldermen, which now alone constitutes the Common Council.

During the period the legislative power of the Government was so divided, the Common Council possessed but little influence in civic affairs. It was vested with no authority whatever over some of the executive commissions or departments, the officers of which had absolute control in all matters relating to the particular purposes of the Government with which they were severally identified, and each department was allowed to exercise powers having a more material influence upon the well-being of the City than had those left the Common Council itself.

This system, as might have been expected, proved most pernicious. The source of the power and influence of the departments being the State Legislature, the City was governed at Albany and not in New-York. While the Common Council of the City was ignored, the Legislature was led to pass upon scheme after scheme presented by one or another of the departments, designed to increase its own powers and patronage. On the statute book there is evidence conclusive that the officers of the departments thought far more of the influence they could secure and the patronage they could command, than they did of their official duties. They rivaled each other in jealous contentions; and their zeal was most prominent in promoting their own interests, while they overlooked those of the City.

The last remnants of this system should be eradicated. Recent legislation, while implying the necessity for such a change, is deficient in the provisions necessary to secure it. In my judgment the entire legislative powers of the Government should be vested in the representatives of the people in the Common Council assembled, to be exercised subject to the approval of the Mayor. This is a necessary step toward improving the Government of the City. We require "Home Rule" in all our local affairs. We can govern ourselves, and ought to be at liberty to do so. Errors of wrong committed can be more easily detected and remedied here than at Albany. All matters relating to the Government should be fully and freely disclosed, in order that the influence of the public judgment upon them may be directly felt. Without this no efficient control in the Government can exist. To secure this control your powers should be so enlarged as to make the Common Council the real source of all legislation with regard to our local affairs.

Although, under existing laws, the powers of the Common Council are far from being such as are necessary to attain fully the objects stated, they are, I am satisfied, sufficient to enable you to adopt such measures as will lead to great improvement in our affairs.

The charter, section 90, provides that "whatever provisions and regulations * * may become requisite for the fuller organization, perfecting, and carrying out of the powers and duties prescribed to any department by this act, shall be provided for by ordinance of the Common Council, who are hereby authorized to enact such necessary ordinances." Your action in the exercise of the authority thus already conferred may be made a test of the policy of conferring still further powers upon the Common Council in the Government of the City, and the administration by you of the trust now confided cannot fail to have either a beneficial or injurious influence upon the future management of our affairs. A strict account is certain to be demanded of you.

It shall be my duty to point out to you from time to time the particular measures which, in my opinion, if adopted by you, will remove some of the causes of the present dissatisfaction with the management of the departments in the past; but the responsibility will be with you to enact these and such other provisions as may be necessary to enable the Mayor to require, and, if need be, compel, from the several heads of departments such an administration of the affairs of the City committed to their charge as will lead to greater efficiency in the future, and a reduction of expense in securing it.

FINANCES.

What the liabilities of the City really are I am not at present in a position to inform you. Public attention has hitherto been directed principally, if not, indeed, exclusively, to that portion of the indebtedness which has assumed the form of one or other of the various descriptions of bonds and stocks issued by the City. The information furnished to me by the Controller is to the effect that this class of indebtedness was, on the 31st day of December, 1874, as follows:

Funded Debt—		
Payable from the Sinking Fund	$22,931,563 36	
Payable from taxation	95,309,993 88—	$118,241,557 24
Temporary Debt—		
Payable from assessments	$20,851,000 00	
Payable from building lien	3,700 76—	20,854,700 76
Revenue Bonds—		
Payable from taxation of 1874		2,707,500 00
Total		$141,803,758 00
Less Sinking Fund		26,615,778 00
Balance		$115,187,980 00

But, in addition to these amounts, there is a floating debt which has been variously estimated at from ten to twenty millions of dollars. Many of the claims constituting this indebtedness are in litigation. Some—it may be many of them—are fraudulent, and all such must be resisted. Those, however, which are not fraudulent, ought to be paid. If the proper officers of the Government are now without authority to adjust and settle such claims, it ought to be conferred. All information which can be obtained in reference to this floating indebtedness, I shall direct to be communicated to you.

The time has arrived when, in my judgment, the actual financial condition of the City should be definitely ascertained and published in detail. The taxpayers should be in possession of the fullest information on this subject, and without such information it will be impossible to devise or carry out any practical measures of effectual relief.

Our revenues for the ordinary purposes of the government of the City are from two sources: first, taxation; and, second, what is known as the general fund, the latter being a fund made up of all other moneys received by the City not set apart by law to increase the Sinking Fund. The largest amount received from the general fund in any one year has $3,000,000.

Our expenditures are determined by the appropriations made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, acting in concert with the Common Council. Appropriations are made annually "of the amounts required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of the City and County in each department and branch thereof, and also of the Board of Education."

The amounts so appropriated, after deducting the general fund, are declared by law to be the sums to be raised annually by taxation; and in imposing this tax the Supervisors are authorized and required "to levy, in addition to the aggregate amount thereof, such sums, not exceeding three per cent. of the said aggregate amount, to provide for deficiencies in the actual product of the amount imposed and levied."

While the entire amount of the sums appropriated is expended for the purposes or requirements of the year, (or, by transfer of any surplus to meet other expenditures, it may be, in succeeding years,) there are deficiencies of revenue every year to meet these expenditures. For instance, for 1874 the entire appropriations amounted to $34,822,391 79, to provide for which there were: First, the revenues of the general fund, amounting to $3,000,000; and, second, taxation, amounting to $31,822,391 79. The sum added by the Supervisors to meet deficiencies was $490,425 13, making a total of $32,312,816 92 to be raised by taxation.

For the year 1874 we spent or will spend the entire appropriation of $34,822,391 79. The general fund may contribute its proportion of the expenditure—$3,000,000—but the revenue from taxation will, as it has for some years past, fall short. The taxes are not payable, and are never collected, until the fall of the year. For the first nine months the Government is carried on upon borrowed money—borrowed upon revenue bonds in anticipation of the taxes of the year. As the taxes are collected the revenue bonds are paid. The entire issue of these bonds in any one year is paid up either before the close of the year in which they are issued or in the first months of the ensuing year.

I have ascertained that, for several years past the uncollected taxes from personal property have amounted annually to about $1,000,000. This is irrecoverably lost to the City, and no provision has been made, so far as I know, to provide otherwise than as I have explained for that loss. The taxes levied and which are collected are never received within the year for which they are imposed; and frequently a term of years is allowed to pass before particular taxes are paid; the delay allowed by law is taken advantage of—the only penalty being an increase of interest upon the taxes in arrears.

With our expenditures annually exceeding our income set apart by law to meet them, confusion in our finances is inevitable; and no skill in management can extricate such a system from that confusion. The system itself must be changed to secure improvement in results.

In no official report which I have seen has any information been laid before the public showing the extent to which the taxes are paid within the year in which they are imposed, or the average period within which the arrears are paid. The periodical reports of the financial officers of the City should give the particulars, as nearly as can be ascertained, of all unpaid taxes and assessments at the date of such reports, with all other information which would go to present, as clearly as possible, a statement of the real financial position of the City—its debts on the one hand and the outstanding claims due to it on the other—that the public may be able to judge, as each successive statement appears, whether any improvement has been made in our finances since the date of the statement preceding. A first step toward furnishing such periodical information is the preparation, at as early a date as possible, of a balance sheet showing the financial position of the City at the close of the past year, and I shall heartily co-operate with you in whatever measures may be necessary to procure such a balance sheet.

MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES.

The appropriations for the year 1875, as finally determined by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, amount to $36,956,472 23.

This amount, together with the sum to be hereafter fixed by the Board of Supervisors to provide for deficiencies, less a credit of $3,000,000 carried from the general fund, will be imposed by tax during the year, upon the real and personal estate of the City and County subject to taxation. The tax for the year will be about three per cent. upon the assessed value of all taxable property.

In this final estimate of $36,956,472 23, there has been appropriated for:

State taxes	$6,630,940 14
Common schools for the State	1,381,445 86
Interest on the City debt	9,300,000 00
Payment of stocks and bonds falling due, &c.	1,454,763 33
Fourth avenue improvement	1,598,767 50
Taxable charities	825,905 00

Or a total of $21,191,821 83—leaving a balance of $15,764,650 40.

Over this sum of $21,191,821 83 the City authorities have really no control. The acts of the Legislature, under which the appropriations covered by the amount are required to be made, are mandatory, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was a mere ministerial agent in carrying those laws into effect.

The balance of $15,764,650 40 includes appropriations, for salaries alone, in the aggregate amount of $9,564,931. These salaries are divisible into two classes—those fixed by acts of the Legislature, which the City authorities cannot regulate, and those fixed by the heads of departments within the limit of the amounts appropriated to them respectively for that purpose by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The former (those fixed by acts of the Legislature) are as follows, for:

Police, including Commissioners and force	$3,147,400
Fire, including Commissioners and force	897,600
Mayor, Aldermen, Chamberlain, and heads of departments, (excepting Commissioners of Police, Fire, and Docks)	229,500
Judiciary	897,345
Total	$5,171,845

The latter (salaries for subordinates of the departments) are as follows:

Finance Department	$235,000
Law Department	75,850
Department of Public Works	140,000
Department of Public Parks, estimated	300,000
Department of Buildings	86,500
Department of Charities and Correction	290,500
Department of Health	137,036
Department of Taxes and Assessments	112,300
Mayoralty	35,000
Common Council	20,000
Board of Education	2,686,500
Police Department—Superintendent, Clerks, &c	56,000
Fire Department—Clerks, &c	188,400
Miscellaneous, about	30,000
Total	$4,393,086

Deducting the amounts thus appropriated for State taxes, interest, payment of debt, Fourth avenue improvements, taxable charities, and for salaries, from the entire appropriations of the year, there remains a balance of only $6,199,719 40, which is the amount available as a fund for the ordinary purposes of the City Government, among which the following items of special appropriations are comprised:

Supplies for Department of Charities and Correction, including $90,000 for out-door poor	$841,000
Cleaning streets	800,000
Supplies, repairs, &c., for public schools	793,500
Lamps and gas	750,000
Maintenance and government of parks and places, (exclusive of salaries,) about	284,000
New apparatus, horses, supplies, buildings, &c., for Fire Department	230,000
Supplies, rents, repairs, construction, &c., Police Department	183,925
Sheriff's, Coroners', Jurors', and witnesses' fees	162,000
Election expenses	160,000
College of the City of New-York	150,000
Contingencies of departments	147,750
Construction, repairs, supplies, and cleaning public offices	142,500
Printing, stationery, and blank books	137,500
Repairing and maintaining Croton Aqueduct	120,000
School moneys to corporate schools	103,000
Repaving and repairs to stone pavements	100,000
Judgments	100,000
Repairing and renewal of pipes, &c.	80,000
Rents	75,000
Repairing and cleaning sewers	75,000
Assessments and taxes on Corporation property	50,000
Repairing and keeping in order wooden and concrete pavements	50,000

How far all or any of the appropriations made for the government of the City, not fixed by act of the Legislature or by contract, are susceptible of reduction without impairing the efficiency of the services required, I cannot at present state. But the whole subject of appropriations for the government of the City is one which shall receive my early and most earnest attention.

CLAIMS AND LITIGATIONS.

The appropriations made for the year being designed to meet and cover every object and purpose of the Government, a provision was very properly inserted in the charter "that no expense shall be incurred by any of the departments, boards, or officers thereof, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expenses."

As, therefore, there can be no legal liability incurred for the City beyond the appropriations lawfully made for the purposes of the Government, there ought to be no great difficulty experienced in meeting our liabilities after ascertaining that they are proper obligations. Past mismanagement has, no doubt, involved us in a vast amount of litigation; but this legacy of the past can form no proper excuse or pretext for forcing current claims against the City to be put into litigation before the creditor can secure the amount to which he is justly entitled. In resisting improper claims, and protecting the City against liabilities for which it is not by law responsible, I shall aid the executive officers of the Government with all the power I can command, but this power I shall as unhesitatingly so exercise as to secure to every just and honest creditor a speedy settlement of his claim. It shall be my endeavor to see that no unnecessary delay takes place, on the part of the proper officers of the Government, in passing upon claims presented to them for adjustment and settlement. There must be discrimination; the unjust must be separated from the just; and as to the latter, vexatious and costly litigation will not be permitted.

STATE TAXES.

The laws under which this City are required to contribute so largely to the State tax are so manifestly unjust that a revision of them should be persistently insisted upon by the City authorities. Of the entire State tax, amounting to $15,727,482 08 for 1874, this City has to pay $8,012,386, or more than one-half of the whole amount, and the law requires that this sum be paid five months before the City can collect or impose a cent of it. We have to pay the entire tax, whether it is ever received by the City or not. That it never is all received by us is shown, for instance, by the annual loss which the City sustains in the $1,000,000 of personal taxes which cannot be collected. The City is required to raise by tax this year for the support of the common schools of the State $1,381,445 86, and for asylums and reformatories $414,443 76. We support our own normal and public schools, at an annual cost of $3,583,000, and although we never send our children or pupils to other parts of the State we have in addition to pay for the public and normal schools of the State about one-third the entire State tax levied for their support. We maintain our own asylums and reformatories at our own cost, and at the same time are compelled to contribute one-half of the expenses of all the asylums and reformatories supported by the State. How far relief in this matter of State taxation is to be obtained through the proceedings of the committee appointed at the last session of the Legislature to investigate and report upon the subject, may be determined when the report of that committee is presented.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The present condition of the public works of the City has attracted of late universal attention. The subject is one which is not free from difficulty. All our public works are carried on with borrowed money—partly on the security of the credit of the City, and partly on the special security of assessments to be imposed upon the property more immediately benefited. That the works which have been completed on the northern part of the island are, or will become, of vast public benefit, is admitted by all. The only question is how far some of those works, and others which are projected, may not be beyond our present requirements. According to the information furnished to me by the Controller, the City is in advance on account of the public works payable in whole or in part from assessments, to the amount of $20,851,000. Pursuant to the provisions of a law enacted in 1872, the City has to pay the interest on all the money it borrows on account of its public works, without any claim of relief against the property benefited. This interest forms a burden in our annual tax levy. And as the interest charged continues until the amount advanced is returned to the City by the assessments imposed upon the property benefited, it is manifest that the ability of the City to prosecute its public works successfully depends, in a great measure, upon the proper application of the machinery required to secure as speedy a return as possible of the advances made. Proper attention has not been given in the past to this important feature connected with our public improvements. Works commenced several years since have made little or no return for the large advances which the City has made for them; and this delay, which operates to the benefit of the property-owners who are in arrears with their assessments, goes far to cripple the energies of the City in carrying on other and equally-important works, which are anxiously desired, not only by the parties more immediately interested, but by the citizens generally.

I am in favor of proceeding with our public works at a pace as rapid as is required to keep up with the growth of the City; and I consider that this may be accomplished without increasing the debt beyond its present sum. With care and attention there ought to be no difficulty in securing, out of the large amount of assessments imposed and to be imposed, a return sufficient to carry on, as extensively as the requirements of the City demand, all the most pressing of the works in progress or contemplated. As I view the matter, the property-owners have the solution of the question much in their own hands. The assessment debt is exclusively theirs, and if they desire that further work be prosecuted it is but due to the City that this debt owing by them should be paid, and the City be thus placed in a position in which it can obtain further sums to be applied to new works.

The construction of the roadway or drive adjoining the Riverside Park should be at once proceeded with. The property owners in that district, under the compulsion of law, had to pay a large assessment upon their property for the lands taken to form this roadway and the proposed park adjoining. How or when the park itself should be improved, I am not at present prepared to say; but the drive or avenue forming its eastern boundary is imperatively required, and the construction of this roadway is but an act of justice to those who have paid so heavily upon the understanding that that work should be at once prosecuted to completion. It will secure access to an extensive tract of ground, the value of which will be thereby considerably enhanced, and this increased value will inure to the benefit of the City as an accession to its taxable fund. I recommend this subject to your early consideration, and trust that you will concur with me in the propriety of having the necessary measures enacted for the prosecution of the work mentioned.

There is a difference of opinion as to the merits of the projects known as the Morningside and Riverside Parks. Were it an open question, it may be doubted whether at the present day the idea would be entertained of subjecting the City to the expense of laying out a Park on the site chosen for the Morningside Park. But work upon the road or avenue running from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Twenty-second street, known as Morningside avenue and forming the proposed boundary of this park on the west, has been proceeded with to a considerable extent. The money already expended in the construction of this road will be entirely lost to the City if the work is permitted to remain as at present; and, even if further prosecution of that work is only delayed, the expense of completing it will be much increased, because, in its present unfinished condition, it is subject to great damage by the elements. That this avenue will be a public benefit when completed, there can be no question. The work upon it should, therefore, be prosecuted without any unnecessary delay. I submit the subject to your favorable consideration and prompt action.

In this connection it may not be improper to suggest that the immediate prosecution of the work upon the Riverside roadway and Morningside avenue will give labor to many who are at present suffering through enforced idleness. It is, to be sure, no part of the business of Government, as such, to furnish work for any of its citizens. But in all large cities the public works provide for a portion of the community, who are dependent principally upon them for employment. The suspension of these works is a serious misfortune to those so dependent. Such persons desire not charity, but honest employment; and as their labor, when properly directed, contributes to the wealth of the City, it ought to be secured when it is practicable to do so.

The manner in which our public works should be carried on, whether by day's labor or by contract, is a subject which must necessarily come before you, and as to which you will be called upon to act. Apart from those special laws passed by the Legislature authorizing the construction of particular works, the charter provides that any work to be constructed by or on behalf of the City, at an expense exceeding $1,000, shall be by contract, on sealed bids and proposals, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to the Common Council.

Of course, it is not for me now to anticipate when or under what circumstances you may consider it for the public interest to exercise the power thus vested in you, but the circumstances, in my judgment, should be of an extraordinary character, and the benefit to the City should be clear and unmistakable, to warrant you in permitting a departure from the rule requiring the public works of the City to be executed under contract. But, when let by contract, the work must, pursuant to the charter, be given to the lowest bidder. It is worthy of your consideration whether this provision ought not to be modified. The lowest bidder is not, in every instance, a proper person to be intrusted with the performance of the work, and it may be found that the interests of the City require that some discrimination in the matter ought to be vested in its officers. I must not, however, be understood as favoring what is known as special contracts. To all such I am uncompromisingly opposed.

There has been a well-grounded dissatisfaction with the manner in which some of the public works have been constructed—the pavements, for instance—and the question recurs, How can we secure an improvement in this respect? Some improvement would undoubtedly be obtained if every contract is made to contain specifications requiring that the work, when completed under it, shall be as substantial as work of that character can be made; and to secure this a different system of inspection than that now in operation is necessary. No person should be placed, as inspector, superintendent, or otherwise, in charge of any public work of the City, no matter of what description it may be, whose character and practical knowledge of the particular kind of work to be done are not of themselves a guarantee that thoroughness on the part of the contractors will be exacted before the work is allowed to be accepted by the City.

As this entire matter of inspection of public works is regulated by the Common Council, the subject is one which it is peculiarly in your power to remedy.

Many of the pavements south of Forty-second street, and those of some of the avenues, are to-day impediments to travel. Our experience has developed the fact that wooden pavements, as heretofore constructed, cannot be maintained in such a condition as to make them useful or safe. All the streets and avenues in which this pavement has been laid, and those in which other pavements are in a condition to impede travel, ought to be repaved with trap or granite blocks—the only classes of pavements which have met the requirements of our commerce and traffic, and the best from a sanitary point of view. The City authorities, however, are not in a position to remedy the evils from which we are suffering in these respects. The charter, section 115, provides that "No street, avenue, or public place in the City of New-York, which has been once paved, and the expense thereof paid for by the owners of the adjoining property by assessment, shall hereafter be paved at their expense, nor shall any assessment therefor be imposed unless the same shall be petitioned for by a majority of the owners of the property (who shall also be the owners of a majority of the front feet) on the line of the proposed improvement." As the City has no authority to issue its bonds for paving streets except on the security of assessments to be imposed, in all cases where assessments are prohibited the City is prohibited from issuing bonds or borrowing money upon bonds for improving or renewing the pavement of any street or avenue in the City which has already been once paved.

Under the law, the property-owners alone can apply the remedy, and it will be well for them to consider whether, if they delay taking action in the matter, the business in the streets upon which their property lies may not be driven away to other localities more favorable because provided with streets better paved.

The law has made a distinction—the reason for which it is difficult to perceive—between the public works of the City which lie to the north and those to the south of the Harlem River. The care of all the streets, roads, avenues, and sewers of the City to the south of the Harlem River, except those in public parks and places, is under the supervision of the Department of Public Works; while the care, maintenance, and supervision of the streets, roads, avenues, and sewers to the north of the Harlem River are under the control of the Department of Public Parks. This distinction ought to be abolished. That part of the City lying to the north of the Harlem River should be accurately surveyed, and the line of streets, roads, and avenues should be delineated on a plan by which all building operations in that part of the City can be regulated. An appropriation has been made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for this work, and I shall see that it is proceeded with and completed as early as circumstances will permit.

The accommodation provided for crossing the Harlem River is insufficient. The present bridges at Third avenue and McComb's Dam do not adequately provide for the increasing travel and traffic there. Legislative authority has been obtained for tunneling the river; but that work cannot be done immediately, and the demand for increased accommodation must, in the meantime, be met in some other way. An additional bridge, of a temporary character, is urgently required and ought to be erected. If there is authority for the work, and the means can be provided, no delay should occur in proceeding with it.

No other extensive works in this part of the City are at present called for. The one work required, in addition to those already in progress and the new bridge recommended, is the construction of subdrains through the low-lying lands, and this is demanded for sanitary purposes. The district should have the full benefit of our water system.

The importance of the Croton water system cannot be overestimated. Our growing population, and the multiplied requirements of the arts and of business, demand an increased supply of water. To provide for the consumption we must lock in advance, and prepare in time the reservoirs required for husbanding the supply. Authority has been obtained from the Legislature for the construction of new works in Putnam County in connection with our water system. The works authorized have been let by contract, and will be constructed under the supervision of competent civil engineers.

CENTRAL PARK.

Our Central Park is a property of which we are justly proud. The expense incurred in constructing and ornamenting it has been returned to the City in the enhanced value of the property surrounding it, and the consequent increase of the taxable fund of the City. This property has been well administered, and the trust we have received requires from us the greatest care in its management. It is a question how far, considering the present amount of the liabilities of the City, it is desirable to proceed with new works of construction in the park. My own opinion is, that so much has been done, and done so well, in this respect, that, for some time to come, it will be desirable to follow a conservative course. If the roads and grounds are well cared for during the next few years, nature will in that time do far more to add to the beauty and attractions of the park than any new works now entered upon can accomplish. An essential in the proper preservation of the park is the maintenance there of an efficient Police force; and this must be secured if the park is to continue to be the scene of enjoyment and recreation for all classes of our citizens.

DOCKS.

The natural advantages of the City, with its extensive water frontage, have secured to it that commerce which has made New-York the metropolis of the country. To develop these advantages to their utmost the construction of better wharves and piers, and of increased terminal facilities for our commerce, is necessary. Too little attention has been given to this important subject in the past, and now, as a consequence of this neglect, we find ourselves exposed to the just complaint that the commerce of the City is subjected to inconvenience and expense, as compared with that at other ports, which cannot but operate detriment to our interests. Work upon the new docks, as projected, should be pushed forward as speedily as they can be properly built. I will aid in carrying on these works as far as my power and influence extend. There is not a dollar we invest in this undertaking which will not, if properly applied, become a paying investment from the day it is made. The demand for increased accommodation is so urgent that the wharves, when completed, can be readily let at a rent which will make a large return upon the entire cost; and those rents, set apart as they are by law, to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the debt of the City, will become a fund from which the entire cost of construction will in due time be met. The present revenue from our docks is scarcely in excess of $500,000 per annum. Our income from this valuable property, even in its present condition, ought to be much larger. Many of our docks and piers, because of improvident action in the past, are maintained, not for the benefit of the City, but for individuals. Leases were obtained from the City at almost nominal rents, and the property leased has, in many instances, been sub-let, securing an income to the lessee largely in excess of the amount paid for the property to the City. The whole subject of leasing dock or wharf property should receive your early attention.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The building known as the New Court-house should be completed. I am opposed to all commissions made independent of the regular officers of the Government for any special purpose whatever. There are at present three such commissions in existence—one for the completion of this Court-house, another for the completion of the Third District Court-house, and the third is what is known as the Armory Commission. All three should be abolished. The two Court-houses can be completed more economically, and the work upon them can be better done, under the supervision of one or more of the regular responsible officers of the Government than in any other manner. There is a fund available for the completion of the new Court-house which is ample for this purpose, and the work should therefore be proceeded with after proper plans shall have been prepared and approved of and contracts made with responsible parties under suitable penalties for having the work finished within the limitations of the contract.

How to deal with our armories is a question the answer to which cannot much longer be postponed. The National Guard is a valuable auxiliary in maintaining peace and order in the City, and in view of this the efficiency of the guard must be provided for. To secure this efficiency, the various regiments should be furnished proper quarters. For some time the City has withheld payment of the rents of all the armories leased from third parties, and all the regiments quartered in such premises are liable, at any moment, to be turned into the street. This state of affairs ought not to continue. The subject of furnishing armories in buildings erected and owned by the City is one worthy of your early consideration; but until provision is made, in this or in some other manner, for providing the regiments with permanent quarters, temporary accommodations must be secured for them. The Seventh Regiment, which is one of the best, is virtually without any armory. The premises occupied by it at Tompkins Market were, some months ago, injured by fire and rendered unfit for use, and the damage has not yet been repaired. The building is owned by the City, and should long ago have been repaired. No private property of such value would have been allowed to remain so many months in a damaged condition. A lease has been executed, by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of the block of ground belonging to the City, bounded by and situated between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, and Fourth and Lexington avenues, for the erection of an armory for this regiment. It seems but just to the regiment that a proper building should be there erected for them without further delay.

I consider it my duty to institute an inquiry into all the facts and circumstances connected with leases of armories, and will communicate to you the measures which, in my opinion, ought to be adopted to put an end to the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

There is no branch of the City Government upon which the public welfare depends so much as upon the Police Department. Charged as it is with the duty of preserving the public peace, it should be so administered as to be and to show that it is beyond the reach of political or partisan influence. I am in favor of a non-partisan Police Board, in the fullest sense of the idea conveyed by that expression. Our Police system must not be managed under party influence or for party purposes. Promotion and advancement in the force should not be the result of political influence, nor should this influence be allowed to interfere with discipline. Appointments on the force ought never to be conferred unless the Commissioners are fully satisfied of the personal fitness and capacity of the applicant, and merit should be the only standard of promotion from the ranks. There are many radical and wholesome changes in the department which can yet be made before the force will exhibit the discipline and general efficiency which the public is entitled to exact from it. This department, in addition to the duty imposed upon it for protecting the public peace, is charged with the supervision of elections. The importance of a faithful performance of this latter duty cannot be overestimated. Past experience has informed us as to the wrong which may be done by a negligent and illegal administration of this trust, and there should be no cause for complaint upon that subject again. So far as any power or discretion is vested in me, my endeavors shall be, in reference to this department, to carry into practical operation the views above expressed.

STREET CLEANING.

The work of cleaning the streets and avenues of the City is at present under the care and management of the Police Department. This is an important matter, closely related as it is to the health of the City. The Police Department was established for a very different purpose, and, in my opinion, it is not consistent with a system of good government to impose duties upon any department which must necessarily, to a large extent, divert the attention of the chief officers from the performance of the duties with which they are specially and more appropriately charged.

By the charter, the power is vested in you to "regulate the cleaning of the streets, avenues, sidewalks, and gutters, and removing ice and snow from them." This is an extensive grant of legislative power, and vests in you full control over the entire subject. It appears to me advisable to relieve the Police Department of the duty of cleaning the streets, leaving it charged, however, with the duty of enforcing such ordinances and regulations in reference to those matters as you may adopt for removing the nuisances of filth, garbage, ice, and snow, as well as obstructions of all kinds, from the streets and avenues. I would suggest that, with proper specifications as to the work necessary to be done to secure clean streets and avenues, a contract should be authorized to be entered into by responsible parties, either in separate districts or for the entire City; and that the Department of Police be required to see that the work demanded by the contract is faithfully performed. As any contract which may be made cannot extend beyond the year—the appropriation only being for the year—no delay which can be avoided ought to take place before the subject is considered by you.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department should be maintained in a condition of thorough efficiency. We are frequently reminded, by the unfortunate experience of other cities, of the disasters to which we may be subjected by fire which cannot be controlled. Our principal security against such a calamity rests in the training and discipline of our firemen, the completeness of the machinery at their disposal, with an abundant supply of water, and proper facilities for applying it when required. Too much care cannot be devoted to perfecting these various details. Their importance demands unceasing watchfulness, that we may be found prepared for any emergency which may arise.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Department of Health is vested with exclusive powers in matters relating to the public health, but these powers, under the present management of the department, are not likely to be exercised except for the public good.

TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

In the administration of the Department of Taxes and Assessments a revision is required of the rolls of personal property subject to taxation. The fact that the tax on personal property falls short to the extent of $1,000,000 annually shows the necessity which exists for immediate action. I will at once communicate with the Commissioners on the subject, and whatever measures can be taken to obviate this loss shall receive my co-operation.

THE CITY PRISON.

Some alterations must be made to provide increased accommodation in what is known as the City Prison. The subject has been frequently referred to in the presentments of Grand Juries. Action ought to be no longer delayed. I do not recommend the project of erecting a new prison, as I am satisfied that, with a moderate outlay, accommodation can be secured within the limits of the present building to meet the present requirements. The outlay for this purpose should be a part of the ordinary expenditures of the Government. If the moneys required can be provided under existing authority, I shall at an early date communicate to you a more detailed statement of my views in reference to the matter, so that, if you approve, the work, which is urgent, may be at once commenced.

MARKETS.

The best plan for dealing with the City market property is a subject the consideration of which I earnestly recommend to you. The revenues of the City received from this source form no adequate return on the value of the investments. Such undertakings as public markets can, I think, be better conducted in the public interest in the hands of private individuals than under City management. The subject should be thoroughly investigated, and, if it is considered advisable, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund should be requested by you to dispose of all the market property, under the powers conferred, and subject to the conditions imposed by the charter. In disposing of this property, if such a course is resolved upon, due regard should be had to the interests of those who have invested in market privileges.

CITY ORDINANCES.

The present condition of the ordinances of the City has been a frequent subject of complaint. Laws have been passed by the Legislature, year after year, which have had the effect of modifying or annulling provisions of City ordinances theretofore existing, and still not formally repealed. The result is that, with regard to many of our ordinances, it is difficult to determine how far they are of binding effect. This confusion should be terminated. In many matters to which the ordinances of the City relate, such as its hack system, places of public amusements, weights and measures, street railroads and obstructions in streets, they are systematically disregarded. So manifest have been the evils resulting from this disregard of authority that the subject, some time since, attracted the attention of the Bar Association of the City, and after some communication between that association and your predecessors, an understanding was arrived at by which it was left to the Bar Association, through a committee of its members, to suggest a revision and codification of existing ordinances, and to prepare drafts of such additional ordinances as are needed to meet the requirements of the situation. So far as I am informed, no progress has been reported by that committee. Further delay in the matter cannot but be prejudicial to the interests of the City. Until that work is completed efficiency in many bureaus of the City Government cannot be expected. It should be proceeded with under the direct authority of the City itself, and I therefore recommend that you authorize the Mayor to appoint one or more qualified persons to have the work prosecuted to completion as speedily as it can be properly accomplished. When that is done, and the revision has received your approval, it will be my duty to see that the Police and all executive officers of the City charged with the enforcement of the regulations enacted shall discharge their duty fearlessly and impartially.

CITY RECORD.

The *City Record* was established by the charter of 1873 as the official journal of the corporation. The design was to do away with the abuses which had grown up in the matter of corporation advertising, while giving publicity to the transactions of the various departments of the City Government. All advertisements for the City, and the publication of notices required by law or ordinances to be published in corporation papers, are required to be inserted, at the public expense, only in this journal. Brief advertisements, however, calling attention to any contracts intended to be awarded, or bonds to be sold, and referring for full information to the *City Record*, may be inserted in two morning, two evening, and two weekly papers, published in the English language, and in one paper published in the German language, to be designated annually by certain officers of the City Government.

The system of Corporation advertising in the past was not only too expensive, but led to great losses to the City in the matter of assessments vacated because they had not been advertised in all of the Corporation papers. This has been remedied by establishing the *City Record*, and the paper should be continued. But it is a question whether the present system is not too limited, and whether sufficient publicity of the particulars of contracts to be awarded, of bonds to be sold, and of notices to taxpayers and property-holders, is given to the public. The brief advertisements authorized to be published in the papers mentioned do not meet the purpose. I therefore recommend that authority be conferred upon the officers having this matter in charge to adopt such measures as will give more particular and extended publicity to such subjects relating to the Corporation as may be deemed best for the public interest.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The question of speedy communication between the extremes of the City is forcing itself upon public attention. The schemes are many which have been suggested to accomplish this purpose, but the results have not been satisfactory. Charters have been granted by the Legislature, conferring valuable franchises, but from these no advantage to the citizens generally has resulted. So earnest is the desire manifested for securing rapid transit in the City, that a board of civil engineers, self-constituted, but including gentlemen most eminent in their profession, has now undertaken to prepare plans to overcome, if possible, the obstacles hitherto encountered. All that I can do, acting within the powers conferred upon me by law, shall be willingly done toward accomplishing this much-needed improvement.

To some extent, a remedy has been provided by tunneling Fourth avenue above Forty-second street. This work, when completed according to the required plans, with four tracks from Harlem River to Forty-second street, will give an unobstructed course to passenger trains for or from the North, East, and West into and out of the City. As provided by the law authorizing the improvement, two of the tracks are to be devoted exclusively to rapid transit within the City, and as it is probable that the Harlem River Railroad Company will soon extend the four tracks from Harlem River northerly to the new City limits, we may soon have rapid transit from the northern boundary of the City to Forty-second street—a distance of ten miles—and over a route which is nearly the axial line of the City. If this work could be extended southerly to the City Hall, three and one-half miles, the problem of rapid transit would be partly solved. The City's proportion of the expense of the improvement on Fourth avenue is $3,200,000. I approve of the action taken by my immediate predecessor in discontinuing the litigation connected with this improvement. The work should be completed as speedily as possible, and the obligation of the City should be promptly met. Upon the west side of the City we have the Elevated Railroad, which, running in connection with trains on the Hudson River Railroad, brings the western portion of the northern part of the island into easy communication with the southern part of the City. I shall watch with interest all developments in reference to this important subject, and shall aid, as far as I can, all practical measures which may be presented to secure to the City the full benefits of rapid transit.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

I am of opinion that the work upon the bridge across the East River to Brooklyn should be continued. This I do not consider an open question. If it were so, the erection of a bridge upon the present site would not receive my approval. The project, however, has now so far advanced that it should, without any unnecessary delay, be prosecuted to completion. The tower on the Brooklyn side is substantially finished. On the New-York side the tower has been carried a few feet above the springing of the arches, and can be completed during the coming working season. The Brooklyn anchorage is within twenty feet of completion, and will require about three months' work to finish it. The castings required to support the cables of both towers are made. A consolidation of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn into one municipality is but a question of time. When this bridge is completed that union may become a fact.

ALBANY LEGISLATION.

The practice to which I have referred, of officers of departments applying for and obtaining special legislation at Albany as to matters affecting particular interests of the City, must entirely cease. It should be your endeavor, as it will be mine, to protect the City against special legislation of any and every kind and form. How injurious it has been in the past cannot be estimated. I find that within the last ten years, by mandatory laws passed at Albany, this City has been compelled to raise upon its bonds the enormous amount of eighty millions of dollars; and as to the benefit secured to the City by this expenditure, I am satisfied that, in every sense, the interest of the City would have been more advanced at less than half the outlay, if those obligations had been determined by its local Government, and the moneys raised applied under its own direction to promote, not special, but the general interest of the City.

This is an evil which operates to the disadvantage of the City in many respects. The facilities it affords for raising money have made it one of the most fruitful causes of the subjection of local self-government. It has become a matter of common remark, with those who have their interests to serve through this class of legislation, that Albany is the place for them to carry on their operations. But this must cease. With your aid, I shall, by every means at my command, resist every description of legislation which affects the local government of this City, and which is not promoted by you for the general good. On this matter we must not permit any compromise—no influence, whatever it may be, to a contrary course should receive countenance at our hands.

With the view of determining what legislation it may be advisable to promote to secure improvements in the government of the City, I recommend that you avail yourselves of the experience of the heads of the departments who are familiar with the operations of the Government, and are therefore the better able to suggest where improvement can and ought to be effected. The heads of all departments are allowed by the charter the privilege of attending your meetings and taking part in your deliberations as to all matters relating to their departments respectively. This privilege ought particularly to be taken advantage of as to all measures upon which it is considered desirable to have legislative action, and, by following the course indicated, you are not only most likely to promote the interests of the City, in securing the legislation best suited to obtain improvement in the administration of its affairs, but your action will also have a tendency to produce harmonious action among the heads of departments themselves—which is greatly to be desired.

The government of this City is a complicated matter, and in attending to its various interests unceasing watchfulness is necessary. When to act and how to act in discharge of the duties we are required to perform, are questions to be kept continually before us; and, relying upon that aid promised to all who, in singleness of purpose and purity of motive, desire to overcome evil with good, I will at all times endeavor so to perform my duty that, under my administration as Chief Magistrate, improvement in the affairs of the City may be secured.

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Mayor.

CITY HALL AFFAIRS.

THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN'S LATEST EFFORT.

Messrs. Patrick Toner and William E. Demarest, the two newly-elected Assistant Aldermen, made an attempt yesterday to hold a meeting in the chamber formerly allotted to the board, but found the room already occupied. They were subsequently informed by the Commissioner of Public Works that they could have no meeting-place in the building. After remaining some time in one of the corridors, they entered the Mayor's Office and delivered a document to the Clerk, in which they related their unsuccessful adventures, and reminded his Honor that they claimed to represent one branch of the Common Council, and that the other, namely, the Board of Aldermen, should not be recognized until nineteen Assistant Aldermen are elected to co-operate with them as members of the board. The communication closed as follows:

"We therefore demand that you refrain from recognizing said board as the Common Council of this City, and from signing or negotiating ordinances or measures passed by said board, until said nineteen districts shall have furnished Assistant Aldermen, and such board shall have been duly organized; that this demand is made in the interest of our constituents, in order that the City Government, its permanency and credit may not be impaired."

Messrs. Toner and Demarest failed to see the Mayor, but announced that they would call again.

MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATIVES AT ALBANY.

The following circular letter has been addressed to the heads of various departments of the City Government by his Honor the Mayor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

DEAR SIR: You will have observed that, in my message to the Honorable the Common Council of this date, I have called attention to the practice, which has in some of the departments prevailed, of sending persons to Albany to effect or influence legislation having particular reference to the department represented.

I avail myself of this method of inviting your special attention to the views I have there expressed, and, relying upon your concurrence in them, I shall expect your co-operation in putting an end to the practice mentioned. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Mayor.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort has transmitted to the Board of Assessors the certificates of the cost of the following improvements, in order that the assessments therefor may be made:

Receiving basin on Tenth avenue between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets	$446 00
Receiving basin north-west corner of Stuyvesant street and Second avenue	431 00
Receiving basin in Cherry street between Chambers and Roosevelt streets	630 00
Receiving basin at south-west corner One Hundred and Seventeenth street and Sixth avenue	406 00
Receiving basin at south-west corner One Hundred and Eleventh street and Avenue St. Nicholas	381 00
Receiving basin at south-west corner One Hundred and Twelfth street and Avenue St. Nicholas	368 00
Sewer in Greenwich street between Clarkson and Leroy streets	865 25
Sewer in Hudson street between Spring and Vandam streets	958 25
Sewer in Hudson street between Clarkson and King streets	972 60
Regulating, grading, &c., Edgar street between Church and Greenwich streets	155 55
Regulating, grading, &c., Sixty-seventh street between Fourth and Fifth avenues	3,222 48
Flagging in Thirty-fourth street between First avenue and East River	734 54
Paving Eleventh avenue from Fifty-second to Fifty-ninth street	21,404 18
Total	$30,974 85

NOTES.

The Fire Commissioners called upon the Mayor yesterday. No action has yet been taken on the charges preferred against them.

Many rumors about the removal of heads of departments were circulated yesterday, but they could not be traced to an authentic source.

A MOTHER'S HORRIBLE CRIME.

The commission appointed by Judge Sutherland to inquire into the sanity of Isabella Jenisch, of No. 639 Washington street, indicted for murder in the first degree, in having placed her little daughter on a red-hot stove, inflicting injuries from which the child died, met in the office of District Attorney Rollins yesterday, and took testimony in the case. Dr. Leo, Deputy Coroner, testified to the extraordinary conduct of Mrs. Jenisch on the Coroner's inquest. The evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Donohue and Mrs. Dolan, who lived in the same house with the accused, and saw her working in a severe fit of epilepsy half an hour before the horrible occurrence by which the child lost its life, went to establish the theory that when the woman committed the crime she was irresponsible for her actions. Prof. Ordroneaux, of Columbia College, a member of the commission and an expert in epilepsy, will subject Mrs. Jenisch to a critical cross-examination to-day. Col. Charles S. Spencer has been assigned by Judge Sutherland to defend the accused.

MONEY-ORDER BUSINESS OF THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

The following is a summary of the money-order business of the New-York Post Office for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1874: Home Department—Total amount of orders issued and fees received, $192,588 47; deposits received from the Postmaster, $3,874,510 63; Foreign Department—Amount of orders issued through the British, German, and Swiss mail service, $449,262 88; amount of money-orders paid, $1,671,728 29; Postmasters' drafts $1,669,848; deposits credited to Postmaster General, $390,000; advanced to stations, $7,400. At present, over 4,000 money-orders are paid at the Post Office in this City daily, and while the business of the department for the past month has increased fourteen per cent. over that of December, 1873, the cost of running the Money-order office has been augmented less than $10.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN—READING OF THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE—THE SALARIES OF THE BOARD—PROBABLE ALLIANCES.

The appearance of the City Hall yesterday indicated a change in the City Government. Politicians from every part of the City, including the annexed district, gathered in the vestibule and corridors, and patiently awaited the arrival of the City Fathers. In the throng were members of the late Board of Assistant Aldermen, apparently ready to reorganize and take possession of any chamber in the building that might be found open, but, as a matter of precaution, all were locked. The passage leading to the Mayor's office presented a dilapidated spectacle. Old safes, used by the late Ring, were being removed; the sounds of the saw and the hammer were heard in the room which is to be used by the Chief Magistrate as his public office; Municipal porters ran to and fro with bundles of packages and papers, and everything seemed to give evidence of a new administration. At 11 o'clock nearly all the recently-elected City Fathers assembled in their committee-room. There was very little for them to do, because they had previously agreed, in a secret caucus, to elect Samuel A. Lewis as their permanent President, and Mr. Francis J. Twomey as Chief Clerk.

At 11:45 A. M. the doors of the Aldermanic Chamber were thrown open, but not before Capt. Leary had placed a guard on each. The concourse then rushed up stairs, and seized every available seat, except those assigned to the members and the press. The galleries, too, were instantly filled, but convenient passages were preserved by the officers for new-comers. At noon the new City Fathers filed into their respective chairs. Among those in the chamber were Col. Dunlap, Sheriff Conner, Sheridan Shook, Andrew W. Leggat, Richard J. Morrison, and others.

The proceedings were opened by Gen. Pinckney, who read the certificates of election of each member, as prepared by the County Clerk. The roll was then called as follows: Samuel A. Lewis, Oliver P. C. Billings, Andrew Blessing, William L. Cole, George B. Deane, Jr., Edward Gilon, Magnus Gross, John W. Guntzer, Henry E. Howland, Patrick Lysaght, John J. Morris, William H. McCarthy, Robert Powers, Henry D. Purroy, Peter Seery, Edward J. Shandley, Chester A. Southworth, Stephen N. Simonson, Joseph P. Strack, John Reilly, John Robinson, Samuel B. H. Vance.

Mr. Gross moved that Alderman John Reilly be appointed temporary Chairman, and the motion was carried. At the instance of the Chairman, the Clerk read the section of the charter of 1874 relating to the election of a President of the board. The Chairman then notified each member to name his candidate, and thirteen (Democrats) pronounced in favor of Samuel A. Lewis, seven for Ex-Mayor Vance, and one for Mr. O. P. C. Billings. Mr. Lewis was then declared elected. Messrs. Seery and Vance were then appointed to conduct the new President to his seat. On taking the chair he said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN: It would be affectation if I denied the fact that your action appointing me to preside over your deliberations impresses me with the high compliment you have paid me. I fully appreciate it, and feel grateful for it, and in return, shall, with your aid and indulgence, endeavor to so fulfill the duties of the office as to give you no just cause for unfavorable criticism. Custom has almost made it the duty of his Honor the Mayor to transmit to the Board of Aldermen on its organization a message embodying such views and suggestions as he deems proper for its consideration. This obviates the necessity of my calling your attention to several subjects which I might appropriately lay before you. We have been selected by a large majority of our citizens to perform many and important duties, and although the power of this board is limited, it is expected to bring to its aid such care, intelligence, and judicious action as to secure strict economy, integrity, and capacity in the various departments of the City Government. Let us so conduct the office to which we have been elected that our citizens may feel assured that the confidence they have reposed in us is not misplaced and the trust confided to us rigorously observed. The problem of developing our City without increased taxation can only be solved by the most careful economy. In this respect we should at least set the various departments an example.

Mr. Francis J. Twomey was appointed Clerk, and Mr. James Welsh Sergeant at Arms. The latter held a like office in the disbanded Board of Assistant Aldermen, and Mr. Twomey has been a Deputy Clerk of the Common Council under several administrations.

Messrs. Cole, Vance, and Gilon were appointed by the Chair to notify the Mayor that the Board had organized, and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to transmit. These Aldermen retired to perform that duty. In the meantime the details of the organization were perfected. Mr. Vance moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare rules of order for the government of the board. Mr. Gross submitted a substitute providing that the committee should make rules adapted to the changed condition of the board, and report in relation to additional standing committees if necessary. Mr. Vance's resolution was lost by a vote of fourteen Democrats to eight Republicans, and the substitute was adopted. Messrs. Gross, Purroy, and Vance were appointed on the committee.

Mr. Morris offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a committee of three be appointed to have proper alterations and repairs made in the late Assistant Aldermen's chamber, and to fit it up for the use of the board. The Chair appointed Messrs. Reilly, Powers, and Morris on the Committee.

Mr. Morris moved that Col. Burton N. Harrison be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds. Mr. McCarthy rose at once, and hoped the matter would be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices. Mr. Morris, however, reminded the gentleman that Col. Harrison was Mayor Wickham's Private Secretary, and as such it was necessary to confer upon him the power to take affidavits. Mr. McCarthy then withdrew his objection, and the motion was passed. Mr. Cole, Chairman of the committee previously appointed, here announced that they had informed the Mayor that the board had organized, and that he would communicate with the board immediately. The committee were then discharged.

Mr. Seery then moved that the salaries of the clerks and assistants of the board be fixed as follows: A Chief Clerk at $5,000 per annum; First Assistant Clerk at $2,500; Second Assistant Clerk at $1,500; Third Assistant Clerk at $1,200; Fourth Assistant Clerk at $1,200, Fifth Assistant Clerk at $1,200; Messenger, $1,200; Assistant Messenger, $1,200; Doorkeeper, $1,000; Sergeant at Arms, $1,500; Librarian, $1,500. Total, $20,000. This is the full amount of the appropriation for the purpose.

Mr. Howland moved, as an amendment, a list of lower salaries, amounting to $15,000. Mr. Morris seconded the amendment, and said that it was the duty of the board to reduce the expenditures. Mr. Reilly—Why did not the Republicans reduce them when they had the power? As it is, the salaries proposed represent a reduction of twenty-five per cent. Mr. Billings—We did not reduce the expenditures, because we were unwilling to deprive the Democrats of patronage. [Laughter.] For myself, I can say that I had no appointments. Mr. Reilly—Then I am sorry for you. Mr. Howland's amendment was put and lost, and Mr. Seery's resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Messrs. Lewis, Blessing, Cole, Gilon, Gross, Gunzer, Lysaght, McCarthy, Powers, Purroy, Shandley, Strack, Reilly, Seery, and Robinson—15.
Negative—Messrs. Vance, Billings, Deane, Simonson, Southworth, Morris, and Howland—7.

Col. Burton N. Harrison here entered the chamber and delivered a written copy of the Mayor's Message (published elsewhere) to the President. For the first time in many years the Clerk read the document through, and the board, on motion of Mr. Blessing, ordered that it be published in the *City Record*, and that 1,000 copies be printed in pamphlet form. Mr. Vance moved that the various subjects embraced in the message be referred to different committees. The motion was adopted, and the board adjourned until Thursday at 2 P. M.

Immediately after the adjournment of the board Mr. Twomey, the Chief Clerk, made the following appointments of clerks and assistant clerks of the board: William H. Molony, First Assistant Clerk; Charles P. Maguire, Second Assistant Clerk; William H. McCabe, Third Assistant Clerk; Patrick MacKay, Fourth Assistant Clerk; John Perry, Fifth Assistant Clerk; John Zeigler, Doorkeeper; Bernard Fitzimons, Librarian; Luke Walsh, Messenger; Andreas Hannemann, Assistant Messenger.

The present Board of Aldermen, as previously stated in THE TIMES, stands fourteen Democrats to eight Republicans. A three-fourths vote, or a vote of seventeen, is necessary to pass resolutions involving expenditures of public money, and therefore the Republicans hold the balance of power. One of the Democratic members, however, stated yesterday that they would secure a sufficient number of votes to carry all such resolutions before they went regularly to work. The fact that Mr. Robinson, a Republican, voted with the Democrats on Mr. Seery's resolution, and against his party colleagues, was cited as a proof that a working majority would be secured.

THE CASES OF SCANNELL AND HICKEY POSTPONED.

Contrary to previous official announcement the second trial of Scannell for the murder of Thomas J. O'Donohue was not commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, on account of the engagement of William A. Beach, the senior counsel, in the civil suit of Tilton against Beecher. The case of George Hickey, indicted for participation in the election riot, was next called up, but in this case counsel for the defense were not ready, Mr. Beach being also senior counsel therein, and it was adjourned until to-day. The court thereupon adjourned to this morning. Subsequently to these proceedings, Mr. Beach, accompanied by his client, Mr. Tilton, appeared in the lobby of the court, attracting considerable attention. Still later Mr. Beach argued an appeal in Superior Court, General Term, but left in time to keep his engagement for his client (Tilton) in Brooklyn at 2 P. M.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 5, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—'Twixt Axe and Crown—Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Palace of Truth—Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. Louis James, Mr. G. F. Devere, Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—Little Em'ly—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The Black Hand—Three Dwarfs—Mr. Frank Jones.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The New-York Times is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of The Times on any terms.

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The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

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☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the 1st inst.*

It seems very probable that the new Government in Spain will find itself seriously embarrassed by old-standing difficulties with the United States. The indemnity claimed on account of the *Virginius* affair has not been paid; and peace has not been restored in Cuba. These two questions are not without a connection with each other, as Spain seems likely to discover. A new correspondence has been opened on the subject of the *Virginius* indemnity, and on this occasion it is not likely that much time will be allowed for the answer.

The organization of the Louisiana Legislature, yesterday, was not effected without the intervention of the United States troops. These were "called in" to remove persons not members of the Assembly, and their commander included in that number certain Democrats not named by the Returning Board, but who had been admitted by the Democrats who were so named. To this the Democrats, who seem to have been in a minority of those present who were indorsed by the Returning Board, protested. Gen. De Trobriand, in command of the troops, replied that he was ordered by Gen. Emory to comply with the directions of Gov. Kellogg, which required him to eject all not authorized by the board. This he did with the aid of some score of soldiers. Thereupon the Democrats withdrew in a body, and left the hall to the Republicans, who proceeded to choose as Speaker Ex-Gov. Hahn—a very fair man. It will doubtless be claimed that the body so organized is not legally a part of the Legislature. But there is no pretense, as yet, of any other Legislature. The Democrats remained away from the Senate. The excitement in the city is very great.

Mr. Kellogg sent in his message to the Assembly presided over by Mr. Hahn. It was largely devoted to the financial condition of the State. He enumerates reductions in the funded debt amounting to $1,303,569 98; and he says that the revenue has nearly equaled the expenses, that the taxes have been abated, and that there has been no creation of floating debt. He points out that under amendments to the Constitution recommended by him and adopted, the State debt is limited to $15,000,000; taxes are limited to 12½ mills for State purposes, including schools, and the issue of State warrants in advance of revenues is forbidden. On the whole, therefore, he regards the financial affairs of the State as in better case than when he came into power. He recites the methods by which the State's funded debt has been "scaled down," and recommends that the administration of the laws on this subject be intrusted to a board composed of other than State officers, and suggests as members of such a board the Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce and Cotton Exchange and two citizens to be selected by these officers. Mr. Kellogg also, and naturally, denounces with emphasis the doings of the White League.

Two or three striking points were brought out in the Congressional investigation at Vicksburg yesterday. One witness testified that he went out and met the column of colored men advancing upon Vicksburg at the time the trouble culminated and that the leader of this force was confident that the United States and State Governments were ready to support the friends of Crosby. This negro leader also had been told that President Grant and Gov. Ames were in Vicksburg at that time. Another witness, who ought to know what he was talking about, said that Crosby the colored Sheriff had never executed a sufficient bond; and that, though the bond was for $100,000, and there were fifty or sixty names on it, not more than $10,000 or $12,000 could have been recovered from the bondsmen in case of any deficiency. We have already had testimony strongly corroborative of these points; and the witnesses yesterday solemnly declared that only the inability of the Sheriff elect to qualify in due form, and not his color, was the cause of the opposition manifested to his assuming office.

It is very creditable to the United States Government that the Library of Congress has been so well protected and fostered. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the best guarantee of its security has been found in the fact that it has been let alone. The copyright law obliges the publisher of every book, pamphlet, map, musical composition, photograph, engraving, &c., to deposit two copies of his work when he applies for a copyright. The observance of this rule has given the National Library—for such it is in reality—an enormous increase. The total number of publications received from this source during 1874, for example, was 14,841, of which 3,424 were volumes of books, and 3,218 were pamphlets. Including duplicates, there were, last year, 29,674 articles deposited. Of course, there must be much lumber in this large accretion; but the whole is of great value, as it furnishes a complete record of the progress of American literature in all its branches. It seems a pity that such a large library, (it now numbers 274,157 volumes,) cannot be more generally utilized. The suggestions of the exceedingly able Librarian, Mr. Spofford, in this direction merit the serious attention of Congress.

The chaotic condition of parties in France is very well illustrated in the result of the election held on Sunday in the Department of the Hautes-Pyrénées. Bonapartists, Republicans, and Septennailsts each had a candidate in the field; and there was no election. Meantime a conference of the leaders of the different parties in the Assembly and President MacMahon has been held. It was not possible that these chiefs could arrive at any agreement, though an official note explains that the conference was conducted with "perfect frankness," and the hope that it will dispel misunderstandings is expressed. The MacMahon party probably see how impossible it is for the Government to be carried on with this Assembly. They also find no hope of alliance with any of the existing divisions. The natural tendency of the Septennalists should be toward the Left or the Left Centre. But such an acknowledgment of the Republic as union with the Left would involve is not to be thought of; and coalition with the Left Centre would be absorption by the Moderates. Dissolution of the Assembly is again among the possibilities; and a new Assembly would be a hazardous affair to the MacMahon Party.

The trial of the Beecher case made rather a curious opening yesterday. Mr. Beecher and his counsel were promptly in court, ready and apparently anxious to have the case declared "on," while Mr. Tilton did not appear as usual, and those of his junior counsel who did finally put in an appearance were apparently desirous of not having the case "on" till this morning. We can think of but one explanation of these tactics. Mr. Beecher's side probably prefer to have the case tried before Judge McCue; Mr. Tilton's side want to go to trial before Judge Neilson. It is argued that the rulings which have been made by these Judges on the preliminaries of the case, justify the preference indicated. But it was the duty of Judge McCue in the natural order of business to open the January term of the City Court. Under the circumstances, he appears to have thought it inexpedient to depart from the natural order of business. The case was, therefore, called before him, both parties, after some delay, answered "ready," an adjournment was granted by him, and we suppose that judicial usage would demand that the case should be opened before him to-day. The previous understanding that the case would be tried before Judge Neilson may, of course, interfere with this usage. Should Mr. Beecher's counsel insist on going on before Judge McCue there will probably be a "row" of a not very edifying kind.

Mayor Wickham has sent to Corporation Counsel E. Delafield Smith, a list of charges against his administration of the Law Department of the City. Some of these charges are of too vague and general a character to be made grounds of removal against any official whatever. In regard to those which are more specific, we presume that Mr. Smith will have a perfectly good answer ready.

NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS IN POWER.

The Governor's Message will not be made generally public until to-morrow, but it is not very likely that Mr. Tilden will announce any new or startling opinions on the questions of the day. We should be inclined to look for a sensible, straightforward sort of Message; and as most people seem to expect that it will be exceedingly long, it will probably be rather short. It is said, indeed, that the distinguished author of a "Letter to President Lincoln," which has on several occasions electrified the country by its vigor and eloquence, has been called in to assist Mr. Tilden in the composition of his Message. In that case we should fairly have a right to expect a highly original document, flavored with a picked selection of the coarsest passages from *Rabelais*, and inspired by delicate reminiscences of the salubrious region of Bloomingdale. But Mr. Tilden is probably of opinion that the great Letter-Writer can do him quite harm enough by emptying big unmeaning words on his head in an organ, and that it is not necessary to give him the Governor's Message on which to exercise his powerful mind. Mr. Tilden is not likely to call in the shoemaker to finish his statue.

The new Governor could more easily say too much than too little at this moment. His party has but just emerged from the wilderness in which it has been wandering for fifteen years, and even its leaders are a little confused by their dismal experiences. They have now to take the aggressive in a campaign against a powerful enemy, and Mr. Tilden is about the only leader they possess on behalf of whom it may be said with plausibility that he stands well with the public. He is the only man who has won a great success for the Democratic Party during a period represented by half a generation. Almost everybody else of any prominence has "gone under," especially when pitted against forces such as those which opposed Mr. Tilden. It will take a long time, and many mistakes, to destroy the distinction which necessarily gathers around Mr. Tilden as the fair result of his achievement. There are, perhaps, greater men in the Democratic Party to-day, but there are none stronger than the Governor of New-York State—the man who won the Empire State for the Democrats after the party had been visited by a succession of almost unparalleled disasters. And there can be no doubt that Mr. Tilden *did* win it—that the success was largely due to his skill, energy, and experience, and, we must in justice add, to his good name. Such a victory at such a time makes him the foremost man in the Democratic Party to-day, and if he gives this great State a highly successful government during the next two years, we shall not have far to look for the Democratic candidate for President in 1876.

Be that as it may, we certainly hope that Mr. Tilden will make a good and efficient Governor. He starts out with the best wishes of all classes, except, perhaps, here and there, a few red-hot partisans who would like to see him fail, even at the expense of the people's interests. We cannot consent to take so narrow a view of public affairs. Before the success of any party we ought to desire the welfare of the people. If Mr. Tilden allows the State to fall into the hands of dishonest or incompetent men, a greater blow will be inflicted upon the community at large than upon the Democratic Party. We may perhaps shock a few Republicans by confessing that we hope Mr. Tilden will prove a success as a Governor; but we are not ashamed to acknowledge that this is the fact. We are anxious to give Mr. Tilden fair play, but we shall exercise, as usual, the right of freely criticising his public acts. Such criticisms, however, will never be dictated by partisan considerations, for, as we have just said, a thoroughly honest and efficient Government in the State, (including the City,) would be a great boon to the whole people; and we have no worse wish for Gov. Tilden and Mayor Wickham than that between them they will contrive to give us that boon. The forthcoming Message will not throw much light on the subject. Mr. Tilden will, doubtless, promise us all sorts of good things, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating; and a year hence we shall all be in a better position to make up an estimate of Mr. Tilden as Governor of the greatest State in the Union than we are to-day. At present, all that we can do is to wish him success and good luck.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The inaugural Message of Mayor Wickham is a document, on the whole, creditable to his good sense. It displays a very respectable amount of knowledge about the somewhat extensive range of subjects which affect the interests of the Municipality and the prosperity of the City of New-York. Considering the influences to which Mr. Wickham owes his elevation to power, there is less demagogism about the Message than might have been expected. Considering the arrogance of the party organization which counts him as its creature, there is a refreshing absence in the Message of an obvious desire to administer the City Government in the interests of a crowd of hungry politicians. Of course, Mayor Wickham's administration, like that of Mayor Havemeyer, may turn out to be a good deal inferior to the model indicated in his inaugural Message. At present, however, it is but fair to give the new Mayor credit for good intentions, and to judge him by his avowed professions of fidelity to the cause of good government rather than by the questionable character of his surroundings.

In several important points, however, the Mayor's Message shows the misleading influence of these surroundings. Should he persist in reproducing in his administration these evidences of defective or prejudiced information, it will be pretty sure to damage him in the estimation of the intelligent portion of the public, whose support he seems desirous to secure. The subject of up-town improvements occupies in the Message a place entirely disproportioned to the extent of its bearing upon the future of the City. Mayor Wickham ought to know that the present state of exhaustion of the tax-paying resources of the City, and the existing inability to pay for works of immediate necessity, are very largely due to the waste of money upon premature and extravagantly executed up-town improvements. It is worse than nonsense to talk about opening new avenues and drives in the extreme northern section of the island when the existing ones are far more numerous than the necessities of either travel or population demand. Even that portion of Fifth avenue running along the eastern border of Central Park is only just beginning to be built up. The Eighth avenue has not more than one new house along its entire length bounding the other side of the park. The Sixth and Seventh avenues, long since completed up to the Harlem River, have but few new buildings, and the Avenue St. Nicholas is in the same deserted condition. Above Fifty-ninth street there are about twenty miles of broad avenues which have been completed for years, which are brilliantly lighted and carefully kept in repair at great expense to the City, and yet it would be difficult to find a score of new houses along their whole extent.

Yet, in face of such rather obvious facts, we find Mayor Wickham yielding to the clamor of a handful of real-estate speculators and seriously advising the immediate prosecution of the work on the Riverside Park road and on Morningside avenue. It can hardly have escaped the notice of Mr. Wickham that the Boulevard has been completed for several years, that it runs parallel to the proposed Riverside avenue, and within a large portion of its length, is only separated from the latter by about a block and a half. Has it ever occurred to Mr. Wickham to count the new houses erected on this great and costly public highway? After he has done so he may be better able to appreciate the absurdity of calling for the "immediate" prosecution of work on a closely-contiguous thoroughfare, which would be far less in request either for purposes of building or travel. But Mr. Wickham urges that it is only just to property-owners who have paid their assessments for the land required for Riverside Park and roadway, that the latter should be pushed forward at once. This is a question on which the tax-payers at large have as much right to be heard as the adjoining property-owners. The City has paid its share of the cost of acquiring that land; the property-owners have not yet paid theirs. The original assessment for the Riverside Park opening was over three millions of dollars. There remains about $680,000 still to be collected from the property-owners. A somewhat smaller percentage of the assessment on the Morningside Park opening still remains unpaid. Suppose that it is decided to go on with the construction of the avenues bordering upon these parks, who is to pay for them? The money must be raised by adding to the City debt, and the Treasury must wait for several years before the adjoining property-owners will pay their share of the cost. At present the City is carrying as part of its debt about $800,000 payable by property-owners for the mere acquisition of the land. And yet it is asked to incur a debt of a million or two more, for the purpose of opening thoroughfares which the public don't want, and of giving a purely speculative value to building lots which experience has shown will not be required for many years to come.

The lack of judgment and of correct information displayed in dealing with this side of the public improvement question is also apparent in the Mayor's incidental references to the work of the Finance Department. In advocating the immediate completion of Riverside and Morningside avenues, Mr. Wickham has allowed himself to forget that the City has a neglected east side as well as an extravagantly improved west side, not to mention a central and southern portion, having a rather better claim upon his attention. In letting drop here and there sundry innuendoes touching the efficiency of the Finance Department, Mayor Wickham has shown a lack both of generosity and discernment. He has failed to take account of the unexampled difficulty of the great work which Controller Green was suddenly called upon to do for this City, and he has confounded the clamor of the crowd of fraudulent claimants against the City and their venal associates in the press with the utterance of that solid and discriminating public opinion by which public men are judged. If any public official had a claim for fair treatment upon a man claiming to be a Democratic Reformer, we should have imagined that it was the official whose appointment as Controller was the first guarantee which the City received that there was any element in the Democratic Party hostile to the thieves in power, and whose resolute and faithful discharge of the onerous and harassing duties of that position has been one of the few evidences we have lately had that the old-fashioned type of the high-principled Democratic gentleman was not extinct in this State. Mayor Wickham merely implies hostility to the administration of Controller Green. But he ought to be aware of the eagerness with which his words will be seized and made to bear meanings which he probably did not intend them to have, by the corrupt pack who are clamoring for a more ductile holder of the City purse-strings. He ought further to be aware that even if he were disposed to condemn the Controller in obedience to the demands of the corrupt elements in his own party, leagued with half the scoundrelism of the City, the Governor could not afford to indorse any such action. Fortunately for this City and State, all Gov. Tilden's political future depends upon his success in rising above the level of low party intrigue and disreputable personal grudges. There can be no question about the resolution he would display in doing so, in dealing with this particular case.

As to the supposed difficulty of getting information about the financial condition of the City, there seems to be rather more of that published than anybody cares to read. There is a weekly report of the operations of the Finance Department published in the *City Record*; a monthly report, showing the expenses of the Government, with a statement of the City debt, published in the daily papers; a quarterly report published in the *City Record* showing the receipts and expenditures of the City Government, with a statement of bonds and stocks issued during the quarter; a yearly report published in the *City Record* two months before the election, in accordance with law, giving details of receipts, expenditures, bonds, stocks, &c.; a quarterly report published among the documents of the Board of Aldermen, showing the details of all warrants drawn, in whose favor, and for what purpose; and a yearly report published in similar form, showing every contract filed in the Finance Department and the payments made thereon. If the Mayor's implied reflections upon the mode of paying claims adopted by the Controller have as little foundation as his difficulty about getting information regarding the finances, they are certainly baseless enough. As to Mr. Wickham's anxiety about getting up a full statement of the "floating debt" of the City, he will not be very long in office before he discovers how clearly that would operate to the advantage of the fraudulent creditors who hold the very slender evidences of this so-called "floating debt." On this and other points, experience will probably bring him wisdom.

SPAIN.

In the address presented by the Grandees and Notables of Spain to Don Alfonso, on the occasion of his attaining his majority, there was one striking and pathetic passage. These faithful followers of Spanish royalty deplored the fate of their unhappy country; it suggested a resemblance to the condition of the exile whom they addressed. Spain, like the distressed but once powerful house of which Alfonso is a scion, "from directing the civilization of two worlds, has become a poor divided concern, and is almost expelled from the councils of Europe." In the history of modern nations there is no more melancholy spectacle than that suggested by these words. The only parallel that can be drawn is that of Portugal; and that kingdom is so closely allied to Spain that the fortunes of both have been almost as identical as their history and political interests. Centuries hence, when the future antiquarian shall puzzle over the records of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, as we do now over those of the times of Homer and Livy, the career of Spain will seem like a fable. So vast were her achievements in art, literature, and commerce, so splendid her military and naval power, so far-reaching her influence and civilization, that the future student of history will wonder why this nation rose and fell so suddenly. When, in the long lapse of ages, Spanish history is crowded into a space as brief as that now occupied by Assyria or Etruria, what words can describe the expansion and decay of the power of Spain?

Señor Castelar, in that graceful way with which he says things not always true, lately alluded to the United States of America as exhibiting—in spite of its ingratitude—many traces of Spanish influence and origin. There is really very little occasion for gratitude to Spain, except in so far as all nations ought to be grateful to any other which has opened new fields for civilization. But it is true that this continent bears numerous traces of Spanish occupation; and these sad mementoes of a decayed nation attest at once the power of old Spain and the weakness of the Spain of to-day. From Del Norte, on the Pacific coast of our own Republic, to Tierra del Fuego, at the southern extremity of the continent, and from Florida to the Straits of Magellan, the shores are studded with names bestowed by Spanish explorers and discoverers. Their adventurous galleons disturbed every sea; and the proud flag of Spain was the first emblem of the supremacy of civilized power ever beheld by countless and vast tribes of the earth. To this day, the commercial language, patois, or "pigeon English," used in India, China, Japan, Borneo, the Malayan Achipelago and the South Sea islands, contains enough Spanish words to show whence the natives derived their commercial terms. Though the Spanish flag has long since disappeared from these fruitful Oriental shores, the swart Asiatic unconsciously perpetuates the memory of the old-time traffickers in the curious jargon with which he buys and sells. The Portuguese flag still floats over one solitary port on the coast of China, like some outpost that has been forgotten in relieving guard; and here and there, on the coast of Africa, the traveler stumbles over a lonely official who keeps up among the savages the ancient state which Spain maintained when, as the Grandees plaintively recall, she "directed the civilization of two worlds." But, when we reflect on the vast colonial possessions that have been torn from the mother country, the magnificent Empire that has melted quite away, the power in the world's councils that has come to naught, and the national culture and refinement that are succeeded by savagery, we can begin to realize how much more truly Spain is "the Niobe of nations" than Greece or Rome could ever be.

It cannot be forgotten that the great achievements of Spain, like those of Portugal and Venice, were reached during reigns of absolutism. It is quite possible that some of the Grandees who welcome King Alfonso XII. to the throne of Spain look forward with hope and pride to a restoration of ancient Spanish grandeur under his rule. What kings have done, this king may do, they might argue. But the supremacy of the Latin race is gone forever. When that bold gambler Napoleon III. threw down his stakes upon Mexico, he calmly asserted that only Latin civilization, arms, and law could bring peace to that unhappy country. Napoleon lost his throw, and the hapless Hapsburg lost his life. The result of that experiment was the end of attempts to reassert Latin race supremacy in this century. As we have had occasion before now to remark, the whole secret of this weakness has not yet been discovered. If we compare the tone and temper of the Spaniard with that of the Anglo-Saxon, as exhibited in the mass of the people, we may get something suggestive of a solution of the problem. The thrifty, law-abiding, patient, hardworking and honest Anglo-Saxon rightfully comes into possession of the world's commerce. What sharper contrast can be made than that afforded by the British colonies in Australasia and the Spanish colonies on the American Continent? Australia, New-Zealand, and New South Wales are populated by a self-reliant, peaceful, and prosperous race. Spain has given us a handful of petty republics, desolated by incessant war, overrun with mendicancy and banditti, and still struggling with the incubus of priestcraft. Mexico and Canada—how widely different are their political conditions! If the diffusion of intelligence among a people means anything, and if religious freedom and independence of thought prove anything, we may judge why Spain lags, and other nations distance her. To us, who steadfastly believe in the right of people to govern themselves, the overthrow of the Republic in Spain seems like retrogression. Certainly it is a disappointment to our hopes. But we must conclude that the people are not wise enough for a Republican form of Government. If Spain were ready for a republic, we should expect that the Republic would have remained proof against all plots to overthrow it. The wasteful anarchy of the few past years do not testify to the endurance and public virtue of the Spanish people. Looking at the surface of things, we should say that they had proved themselves incompetent for self-government. But they have learned much by this harsh tutelage; and it is possible that the swinging pendulum of Spanish politics may, in future years, rest in its true perpendicular—the Republic.

CRITICAL HONESTY.

The letter from the distinguished astronomer, Mr. Richard A. Proctor, published in The Times, brings up a subject which is timely and is worthy of consideration. Mr. Proctor's ground of complaint was that the writer of a scoffing criticism, published in a magazine of well-deserved repute, spoke of and pretended to have read a book of his (Mr. Proctor) which had been announced, but which is not only not yet published but not yet fully written. The writer, as Mr. Proctor informs us, thus detected, confessed that "that was an undoubted slip, for which Mr. Proctor has our apology." This apology Mr. Proctor refuses to accept; and, without going at all into the merits of this particular case, we must say that as it is presented by Mr. Proctor, he is quite right in his refusal. The offense, supposing it to have been as it is represented, is of a kind for which there can be no reparation, of which there can be no satisfactory explanation. It cannot be pardoned. It is an offense not only against the person injured, but against the republic of letters, against critical honesty, and without honesty criticism is simply a nuisance. The justification of criticism is that it comes from a person who is competent to form and to express an opinion upon the subject—be it book or anything else—which he takes in hand, and that he gives his readers for their guidance his honest opinion formed upon a sufficiently careful examination. If he is an incompetent person—that is, if, for example, knowing nothing or little about astronomy or the higher mathematics, he undertakes to criticise an astronomical book—there is in this act a certain sort of dishonesty—literary dishonesty. For in the mere fact that he puts himself forward as a guide to others in the formation of an opinion there is an implied declaration that he has fitted himself for the business that he undertakes. If he has not so fitted himself, he may be justly regarded as one who is seeking to obtain confidence under false pretenses. He is pretending to do what he knows that he cannot do, and in the attempt he is likely to mislead his readers and to injure the author of the work, be it in literature, in science, or in art, which he criticises.

A greater offense even than this, however, is that of the writer who, having some special knowledge and sufficient reputation in that respect to get the confidence of an editor and the ear of the public, either publishes an opinion upon what he has not examined, or uses his special knowledge merely to injure an author against whom he has some prejudice, it may be for personal reasons, it may be from his dislike of some trifling idiosyncrasies of the author which appear in his style, but which do not affect the purpose or the matter of his work. It need hardly be said that the public expression of a professed critical opinion upon a work or a performance which the critic has not seen is an act of downright dishonesty. If the professed criticism appears in a publication of which the writer is not himself the proprietor, the case is one of clear cheating of those who are the proprietors. He obtains their money under false pretenses; and moreover if his fraud is discovered, which it is quite likely to be, he does them a serious injury in the consequent damage to the reputation of their publication. In a somewhat similar manner he wrongs his readers also; and if his professed criticism be adverse, which in such cases it generally is, he does a still greater wrong to the person upon whom he presumes to pass public censure.

We are sorry to observe that there is not a little critical wrong-doing of this or of a like kind in newspapers, and even in publications of a less ephemeral sort, and the preparation of which can easily be subjected to a more careful editorial scrutiny than can be given to the contents of a sheet which must appear day by day. Editors neglect their work, and shirk their responsibility. Desirous of filling their columns with matter which is "spicy" and "taking," and knowing that weakness of poor human nature which makes a good slashing and cutting article upon a well-known person more acceptable than eulogy or careful, sober criticism, they encourage carping, envious, or spontaneously malicious persons to make the publications they control the vehicle of their spleen. What is it to them that by so doing they are misleading their readers, or that they are allowing an ill-natured person to cast ridicule upon well-meant honest work; which, although honest and serviceable, may not be perfect, for little in this world is perfect? Nothing. They get a readable article; get it, perhaps, for the mere opening of their columns to the writer, who is paid for his labor by the gratification of his malice—and that is all that they care about. Now, this adds to critical dishonesty an editorial neglect of duty which, considering the responsibility assumed by an editor, is, to say the least, not highly honorable. It degrades journalism; and the fact that the public, or a certain part of it, relishes such writing is no justification of such an offense against honor and comity. The conductors of the press, in its varied forms, are not in the mere position of traders whose business it is to supply that for which people are willing to pay. Their wares are of a sort that exercise a constant influence upon morals and manners and intellectual development, and it is their duty to see that that influence is at least not a bad one. They may make a sensation, or effect a large sale, and they may point to their success as their justification. But even with those who buy to satisfy their lower tastes, they degrade themselves and their calling.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATS.

THE MEETING OF THE STATE CONVENTION TO-DAY—THE DEMOCRACY EXULTANT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 4.—The Democratic State Convention meets in this city to-morrow, and Phenix Hotel is crowded with the advance guard. Prominent among these first comers are Judge Harry Bingham, of Littleton; J. G. Sinclair, of Bethlehem, and Judge E. A. Hibbard, of Laconia. Judge Roberts, of Rollinsford, whose name was mentioned last year for the Governorship, is a leading candidate of one wing for the nomination this year, and Warren Daniels, of Franklin, of another. Horatio Colony, of Keene, has many friends. There was an open meeting of the State Central Committee to-night, and speeches of the most exultant character were made. It is a fact that the Democracy are exceedingly hopeful this season, and are encouraged in their aspirations by the doleful talk of some of the Republican leaders.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. ROUSBY'S DEBUT.

Mrs. Rousby's first performance in America, which occurred at the Lyceum Theatre, last evening, produced an impression very favorable to the lady's prospects in the new field she has chosen for her labors. It was anticipated with so much general interest that the audience assembled was unusually large and appreciative, and it secured at once so firm a hold upon the attention of the public, and progressed with so much smoothness that the gratification afforded was genuine and nearly continuous. Mrs. Rousby, we are glad to say, is a good actress as well as a beautiful woman. She is not a great artist, for she is wanting in strong dramatic impulses—or, if these exist, she is aware that her rather frail physique would prevent their fit expression—but she has profited, seemingly, by skilled and prudent tuition until an agreeable voice, rare personal charms, and a manner naturally gentle and winning are used with the tact of a thorough *comédienne* and wield the desired influence. We infer that Mrs. Rousby's work is the offspring of careful instruction not from any marked lack of spontaneity, but rather from the neglect now and then shown for certain points in her rôle which a woman who, to give the technical term, felt her parts, would not be likely to let slip. A cautious professor, convinced that Mrs. Rousby is not of the stuff tragediennes are made of, would have been inclined, we imagine, to bid her overlook these incidents, which are subsidiary, of course, to other stages of the action, while to a performer of heart and mind such passages could not possibly be indifferent. Mrs. Rousby, in brief, "saves herself for the cavatina," as we heard it cleverly remarked, though it is only just to her to at once acknowledge that if many scenes were deficient in force, her effort was free from the crudities of style too often inseparable from the flashes of genius. The play in which the new-comer appeared is admirably suited to its end. It is called "'Twixt Axe and Crown," and was written for Mrs. Rousby by Mr. Tom Taylor. We have no wish to be credited with a pun by inference when we say that the author of "'Twixt Axe and Crown" has brought forth a wonderful fit. His drama, however, is not merely built around his principal character, but is a symmetrical and substantial edifice. "'Twixt Axe and Crown" has been recited three or four times in this City, but always in out-of-the-way places, and it is quite fresh to a general audience. It is founded upon an episode in the life of the Princess Elizabeth, and covers the period of her imprisonment in the Tower, her love for Edward Courtenay, and her accession to the throne. The story is told in blank verse, simple and compact, and it is divided into five acts, each of which terminates in a climax striking and withal natural in its approach and attainment. The piece, in brief, is sympathetic in tone, delicate in color, and nicely balanced as to characters. And, we repeat, it has the exceeding merit of being excellently adapted to the gifts and the culture of the principal actress. Mrs. Rousby is a delightful picture for the eye to linger upon; she moves upon the stage with a grace which never forsakes her, and she never betrays a latent weakness by exertions to which her strength would not respond. The loudest applause accompanied the fourth act, when the *Princess Elizabeth*, alone in a cell in the Tower, is beset by apparitions somewhat akin to those which terrify *Juliet*. In this scene, Mrs. Rousby unquestionably afforded evidence that something more than what we may call the sympathetic quality is within the compass of her art, though we think that a consideration of her acting throughout the drama gives birth to a higher estimate of her gifts and requirements than does any single portion of "'Twixt Axe and Crown." She was thrice summoned before the curtain after this particular tableau. On the other traits of the entertainment it is not incumbent on us to descant at length. Mr. George Clarke's personation of *Edward Courtenay* was appropriately virile and impassioned, and albeit the actor's delivery was now and then so emphatic as to suggest the influence of a school in which to exclaim "my chee-yild," is to provide an outlet for a parent's emotion after the classical fashion, the portrayal is to be set down as earnest and refined in no common degree. The remaining characters were respectably filled by Messrs. Waldron, Edwards, Dunn, Stark, Sands, Vining Bowers, and Mack, and by Mrs. Waldron. The scenery in "'Twixt Axe and Crown" is new and strictly in keeping with the times, and Mrs. Rousby's costumes are gorgeous.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

When Mr. Gilbert struck that original vein of comedy of which "Pygmalion and Galatea" and "The Palace of Truth" are illustrations, he committed himself to a style of play-writing particularly suited to such theatres as that which Mr. Daly manages. Their peculiarly poetic tone is somewhat exacting, and the result is that they require a very refined representation so far as the company is concerned, and a setting and general accessories in which there shall be no suspicion of coarseness. It is in these matters that theatres like the Fifth Avenue have a remarkable advantage over clumsy competitors. Their perfectly-organized resources fit nicely the requirements of these plays, which are entirely removed from tawdry sensation or rampant declamatory passages. A notable example of the fitness of certain plays for certain theatres was furnished by the production of "Pygmalion and Galatea" during the past week, and of "The Palace of Truth" last evening, at Mr. Daly's house in Twenty-eighth street. The rare delicacy and refinement, the exquisite poetic coloring, and the good-humored sarcasm which made these pieces popular, were represented without any abatement or diminution, and this indicates pretty well the strength of the Fifth Avenue Company, when it is recollected that many of its prominent members are at present playing out of New-York. It would be difficult to say whether the treatment of the legendary myth of which "Pygmalion and Galatea" is an illustration, or of the fairy comedy, as "The Palace of Truth" is called, is the more satisfactory, but it is certain that the resources of Mr. Daly's theatre have been expended with equally good judgment in both cases. The transition from the classical aspect of the one to the indefinite form of enchantment implied by the other was not a matter of any difficulty. The three acts into which "The Palace of Truth" is divided received the very handsomest illustration. Even the very glamour of the enchantment which compels the speaking of the truth seems to hang over the scene which represents the interior of the palace, and the "Avenue of Palms," with its tender light, its mellow distances, and long prospects, is a stage view of great beauty. The acting of the play is remarkably good. Miss Carlotta Leclerq has the principal rôle, the *Princess Zeolide*. Mr. Louis James fills the part of *Prince Philamir*, and Miss Nina Varian, Miss Annie Graham, Miss Stella Congdon, Miss Nellie Mortimore, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. Hart Conway, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Devere, and Mr. Peakes, are all cast for suitable characters. This charming comedy will be produced every evening during the week.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. Melville appeared at this theatre last evening in the character of *Smoke*, in the drama of that name. *Smoke* is a servant on a Southern plantation, who is entirely devoted to the interests of his master, and who, after receiving the dying commands of that gentleman, rescues his son from death and his daughter from all sorts of trouble, and is, of course, in the end rewarded by seeing everybody happy. To Mr. Sheldon is allotted the rôle of a London Cockney, whom he portrays with more care than he usually bestows upon the delineation of most personages assigned to him. Miss Therese Wood appears as *Honeydew*, and Miss Sandford is *Mrs. Snivelton*. At the matinées the "Factory Girl" and "Sam, the Grocer's Boy," are acted, and other novelties are announced as being in preparation.

THE CITY'S LAW OFFICER.

CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST MR. SMITH BY MAYOR WICKHAM.

HE CITES HIM TO SHOW CAUSE WHY HE SHOULD NOT BE REMOVED FROM OFFICE—THE CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM—HEARING TO BE HAD TO-MORROW NOON—MR. SMITH'S REPLY—HE ASKS AN EXTENSION OF TIME.

The following communication from Mayor Wickham to Corporation Counsel Delafield Smith is in the nature of a citation to that official to appear and show cause why he should not be removed from office. The time fixed for the hearing is to-morrow noon, though the Mayor may possibly extend the time, as Mr. Smith requests in his reply. The charges against him are of a two-fold character: First, the procurement of special legislation which forbade the interference formerly exercised by the courts when collusion was suspected between claimants against the City and the City law officer; and further legislation to prevent the employment of private counsel by the City, thus placing every case entirely in the hands of the Corporation Counsel; and, second, the encouragement of the pernicious practice of sending cases to Referees, with the almost uniform result of having them decided against the City. The Mayor points out in detail the more flagrant examples of this, and intimates plainly that the selection of the Referees was made with special reference to getting these adverse decisions. He also charges him with being mainly responsible for the utter failure of the City to recover the money stolen from it by the principal members of the Tammany gang.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

To E. Delafield Smith, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation:

SIR: Opinions pronounced in the Court of Appeals, on giving two judgments of that tribunal against the State in favor of James W. Ingersoll and Thomas C. Fields, are supposed to have substantially established that frauds upon the City Treasury or upon funds here produced by local taxation are irremediable by any judicial proceeding whatever, unless it be by actions brought in the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York." Even though the local officers—as, for instance, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the City Corporation Counsel—should, from partiality, corruption, or other vicious motive, collude with fraudulent claimants against the local public in depredating upon the local treasury, such, says that court, is the present state of our law bearing on this subject, that there can be no remedy except as before stated—that is, a suit to be conducted by one portion of the conspiring swindlers against themselves or their confederates. The opinion in Ingersoll's case intimates a decided leaning toward this conclusion; but, there being a possible doubt whether it was actually necessary to decide the point at that time, a positive decision concerning it was then temporarily withheld. Field's case, which was considered afterward, presented the point directly; and an opinion was then pronounced, meeting it with equal directness. That opinion has unequivocally turned over the interests of the local tax-payers to such remedial justice as may be procurable through the agency of the City Law Department, over which you preside as head.

Seeing that against the wrongs perpetrated upon the people of this tax-paying district, they are thus denied any relief, save through suits brought by their own corporate officers, it has become my duty, on being chosen as the chief of those officers, to take care that this single available remedy be not rendered vain and illusory.

In the ordinary course of public business the prosecution of suits by the city, and the defense of all suits brought against it, devolve upon the City Law Department. Formerly, indeed, when collusion between that department and claimants against the city was suspected, the courts could and did interpose, at the instance of other city officers, and protect the jeoparded interests of the people. (See Lowber vs. The N. Y. City Corporation, 26 Barb., 262; Baldwin vs. The Same, 42 Barb., 550.) The late Azariah C. Flagg, long an honored guardian of the people's treasury as Controller, occasionally intervened in this way. But this can no longer be done. The privilege of others than the Corporation Counsel thus to plead for justice before the courts was found inconvenient to conspirators against the City, and its abrogation has been recently effected. By correspondence between your own and the other departments during the term of my last-elected predecessor, my attention is drawn to the fact that since you became head of the Law Department special legislation has been procured at Albany forbidding any such interference and giving your department complete and exclusive control over all litigation in which the City may be concerned. It is not even allowable to employ, as co-operator with you, any professional aid save such as you may yourself select (Laws of 1873, page 495, section 36.) This dominant prerogative was doubtless obtained by your solicitation; and I find in your correspondence that you insist upon exercising it, and in all cases claim the right of preferring your own judgement to that of any other city officer, or indeed, of all the other city officers combined. (See opinion concerning a certain "Aerial Ladder," by E. Delafield Smith, Esq., Counsel of the Corporation, under date of Sept. 12, 1874.)

These circumstances have suggested and induced a careful inquiry concerning your official administration, with a view to ascertain how, in the past, the City's Law Department has been conducted by you. It was thought reasonable to presume that the results would afford the best attainable indications of what might reasonably be expected in the future should you continue Counsel to the City Corporation.

Informed that there existed a practice of submitting claims against the City to referees which could hardly meet the approval of a discriminating observer, Hon. William F. Havemeyer, my predecessor, frequently intimated to you during his official term that your selection of, or acquiescence in, this method of trial might become a subject of criticism. Contrary to the views which he thus expressed, and notwithstanding his remonstrances, which, on one notable occasion, were impressively vehement, the practice was persisted in and still prevails.

Aside from the City's claims, amounting to more than $30,000,000, growing out of the notorious frauds perpetrated by Tweed and his associates, there are or very lately were, pending in your department, or in its charge and under its observation, claims in suit against the City amounting to at least $7,000,000. In respect to the practice of referring such claims, some significant facts have attracted attention. During the year 1873 James W. Husted, of Peekskill, in the County of Westchester, was appointed sole Referee in at least thirteen of these suits. Eight of them have been decided by him. The decision in every instance was against the City, and the sum total allowed by him, exclusive of costs differs very slightly from the aggregate amount claimed. This gentleman was a member of Assembly during the year 1873, and in 1874 he was Speaker. No reasonable doubt can be entertained that he was your choice as referee in those cases, and, in some way which I am not called upon to define or describe, and of course could not, he was, I must think, appointed through your agency.

Without some mutual understanding so many prosecuting claimants against the City would hardly have been found acquiescing in his election. The same man, living in a country town fifty miles off, could not, in so many instances, have been picked out by lot or accident from the great multitude of eligible persons.

Light is thrown upon this topic by the occasional recurrence of another name among your standing referees in the year 1874. This is Alexander W. Harvey, who, by your gift and favor, holds under the local Government the office of attorney for the collection of arrears of personal taxes, with an annual salary of $7,500. In at least seven distinct suits against the City this gentleman was appointed sole Referee. In one of them the plaintiffs, Edward Jones and others, claim several hundred thousand dollars. As between the City authorities, other than yourself, and these plaintiffs, this is an intensely hostile litigation; consequently your instructions and advice, so far as you have accepted any, have uniformly been to resist the claim to the utmost. Is it to be supposed that eager claimants in litigation against the city, believing that they were to be met by an earnest opposition from you, would quietly acquiesce in the selection, as their Judge, of a person holding office under the City by your special favor and appointment? Of course you did not, while seeking his appointment as a Referee, conceal from the plaintiffs and the court the fact of his relation to you and the City. Willfully to have done so would have been not merely an act personally dishonorable in you, but it would have been deception, both gross and silly, practiced upon the plaintiffs, for it would have rendered easily avoidable by them any decision he might make unless it was perfectly satisfactory to them. On the other hand, they would never have submitted to the appointment with knowledge of the fact referred to, unless there was some secret understanding, nor could any court be so forgetful of decorum or so regardless of justice as to appoint Mr. Harvey in the face of their remonstrance against it. Occasion will present itself in another place for referring to the Refereeship in the Jones case.

What has been thus far said is only introductory to the precise and specific charges of failure in duty on your part, which follow:

First—In November, 1873, one John Baird sued the City for $700,000 and interest, alleged to be due on a contract for supplies to the City made through the official agency of Tweed, as head of the Public Works Department, on the 22d of August, 1871. The date of the employment is not less suggestive than the name of the employer. Public attention had just previously been drawn to the official delinquencies prevailing in the City Government, and the spirit of popular resistance was then openly maturing a line of action which eventuated in the expulsion of Tweed and his associates from power. The contract was for 10,000 water meters, which, though they may have been formally delivered, have never been of any use to the City. If the plaintiff in this suit shall prevail, the public loss on the transaction will be about $1,000,000.

The contract was procured from Tweed through one Alexander Frear, to whom the persons interested in obtaining it contemporaneously advanced $20,000 without security. You were induced to place the defense of this suit in the hands of an eminent lawyer associated with you for that purpose. An allegation of fraud in obtaining the contract was the City's sole reliance. Such a defense ought never to be referred. A jury is the appropriate, the constitutional, tribunal for its trial. Conscious of this, and zealous in the defense of his clients, your associate framed the written pleadings of the city, with a view to remove pretexts for a reference. So important did he regard it to obtain a jury trial that, in order to secure it, he placed the defense in a position otherwise disadvantageous and hazardous. He admitted of record the plaintiff's whole prima facie case, thus assuming for the City the whole burden of maintaining, by affirmative evidence on its own part, the defence of fraudulent connivance between the contracter and Tweed.

The plaintiffs in this class of cases naturally desire references, and accordingly, as your associate's experience had led him to anticipate, this plaintiff gave notice of a motion to refer on his part. The late Mayor urged you to oppose the motion vigorously, and your associate prepared proper means to that end, or superintended their preparation. He also attended court for that purpose, but you and Mr. Andrews, your regular official assistant, concurred in expressing an opinion that the plaintiff's motion ought not to be resisted. The associate counsel, nevertheless, adhered to his original views. After some delay the motion was brought on by the plaintiff; it was earnestly opposed by the associate counsel referred to, but it was granted. That gentleman then urged an appeal, but you overruled him and declined to appeal. Consequently the cause stands referred to a single referee, and the opportunity of reviewing, in an appellate court, the denial of a jury trial to the city, is probably lost for ever.

Perhaps the City may succeed in this case; but if such a result should ensue, it will, I believe, present the first instance in your term of a successful defence by the City before a referee.

You were called upon by the late Mayor, just previous to his death, for an account of your action in this matter, and many facts in the present statement are taken from your written reply.

You speak of the great respectability of the referee chosen. This I do not question, but trial by reference is not proper where the whole point in issue is a charge of fraud, and especially is this so, when, as in the case alluded to, there is no long account to be examined. You may say that an eminent and respectable Judge held a referee to be proper, and this also I concede, but the ablest Judges err sometimes. No high judicial character has ever had much experience without undergoing some correction in appellate tribunals. The same great fundamental law which solemnly declares that "the trial by jury shall remain inviolate forever," places at the head of our judicial system a Court of Appeals. Its very name and its constant occupation form a conspicuous monument and standing announcement of the known and unavoidable liability to error even in the judicial mind. It is not by implicit submission to the single Judge who happens first to decide that safety is secured. All discreet litigants rely, in preference, on the zealous advocacy and, if you please, the warm partisanship of their own chosen counsel.

I cannot believe that the motion to refer Baird's case was rightly decided. But I do not base my present action on that opinion. If ever so thoroughly convinced that, in strictness of law, the decision was defensible, I should still feel that your management of this case exhibits a series of acts and the presence of motives which render it my imperative duty to remove you from office.

When, in January, 1874, the counsel whom you had been prevailed upon to employ thus persisted in his opinion, notwithstanding that you and your official assistant concurred with the plaintiff in his desire for a reference, you, of your own motion, retained two additional counselors in the case. This large and costly addition to the City's defensive force at this particular juncture was evidently induced by the desire to procure a strong and respectable indorsement of your policy. That policy, as we have seen, was to acquiesce in the plaintiff's desire for a reference.

Your written retainers addressed to these newly-enlisted counselors are both dated Feb. 2, 1874. That date, with the surrounding circumstances, would satisfactorily establish the motive if it were in dispute, but it is not so. Your letter of Nov. 19, 1874, to the late Mayor Havemeyer, expressly states that "the difference of opinion" between you and your official assistant on the one side, and the associate counsel on the other, "suggested the propriety of employing additional counsel on the part of the City."

It is obvious that, to the numerous corps of concurring voices against allowing the City a jury trial, which you invoke in your letter, you might properly have added the names of the plaintiff and all his counsel. The new associates thus retained by you for the defense, as counselors, however respectable, are apt to do, both concurred with their employer in opinion. They voted against resisting the plaintiff's wishes, and against appealing from the order by which those wishes were attained. I must say that your action in this case and its consequences are alike unsatisfactory.

The learned and able associate provided you, whose well-known skill, ability, and diligence substantially relieved you from all responsibility in the matter, gave unwearied and faithful attention to the defense. He adjusted for a jury trial the terms of the coming conflict; and yet, the moment the plaintiff sought (as such plaintiffs usually do) a reference, you were ready, as the plaintiff's ally would naturally have been, to promote that object.

Your calling in, on the emergency, at the public cost, a large force of additional counsel, having opinions favorable to that plaintiff's object, has an aspect most unfavorable to you. Judicial blindness alone could fail to discern in it proof conclusive that you were not earnestly opposing the plaintiff. The people of the City of New-York cannot be satisfied that their interests should be intrusted to an attorney or championed by a counsel who thus fails in earnestness.

I therefore think that you should be removed from office for this cause, to wit: That in omitting to enter an appeal against the order of reference made in the above-mentioned action, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, on the 10th day of May, 1874, you willfully failed in your duty as Counsel to the Corporation.

A review of your course in respect to the reference of this case, presents a noticeable coincidence. It appears, from your letter to the late Mayor Havemeyer before alluded to, that the Jones case was not originally referred to Mr. Harvey, and that on the 14th of January, 1874, the original Referee was relieved from his appointment on account of professional engagements, and Mr. Harvey substituted. Such a facility of changing the actors in the drama indicates management. At this date Baird's motion to refer his cause had been noticed for hearing, and the various elements of that enterprise were of course adjusting themselves to the desired result. Some delay, to be sure, took place, owing to the intractability of your associate first retained; but, by degrees, and before any long space, all impediments were overcome, and the very same Referee who had just been relieved from service in the Jones case on account of his professional engagements, became, notwithstanding those very engagements, Referee in the larger case of Baird against the City.

These features impart such an appearance of concert to that part of the transaction that, on his attention being drawn to them in this way, I am constrained to believe the respectable gentleman will insist upon being relieved from the duty of Referee in this case also. Of course I hope so, for possibly such an event may lead to a jury trial, the most efficient instrumentality whereby to detect fraud.

Secondly—From June 15, 1868, to July 31, 1871, Henry Starkweather was head of a Bureau for the Collection of Assessments in the Street Department, and as such was the collector of assessments due to the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York," it being his duty to collect the assessments charged for public improvements in the assessment lists transmitted to him for collection by the Street Commissioner, and to pay over to the Chamberlain of the City, weekly, the money so collected by him. By the ordinances of the Corporation such collector and his deputies were entitled (among other perquisites) to receive, as a compensation for their services, in equal parts, two per cent. on all unpaid items of such assessments returned by him to the Bureau of Arrears, "for which two personal demands for payment should have been made * * * on the persons required by law to pay the same."

For certain public improvements in the City of New-York the proper authority between the last mentioned dates had charged or assessed against the County of New-York, or the City of New-York, certain large sums of money which were not by law collectable, demandable, or payable, or ever, in fact, demanded or paid. On each of such sums the said Starkweather, as such collector, at the dates for that purpose hereafter stated, unlawfully received large sums from the Treasury of the City under color of said ordinance, and on the pretense that by force of it he was entitled to two per cent. commissions on said County and City liabilities as assessments, which, within the meaning of the ordinance, were returnable as unpaid after due personal demand.

The sums so received by Starkweather were as follows:

Feb. 15, 1869	$47,017 45
Jan. —, 1870	1,313 06
March 28, 1870	16,588 19
July 6, 1870	39,004 30
Dec. 9, 1870	17,962 17
July 31, 1871	8,683 14
Total	$130,608 31

Starkweather divided those moneys between himself and certain persons whom he, by collusion with them for the purpose of coloring such transactions, untruly styled his deputies in his said office. A. D. Barber was one of his said fictitious or supposititious deputies, and William M. Tweed was another.

See proceedings of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, vol. 125, page 490 to 499.

Full notice of these unlawful acts was given to you early in the year 1874. You were then requested to prosecute Starkweather and Barber for the recovery of the moneys and interest so unlawfully received by the former.

You have hitherto failed to sue them, though facilitated in so doing by an able and intelligent associate counselor, who was retained to aid you.

The aforesaid letter written by you to my predecessor, in giving your reasons for this omission, elaborately argues against the prosecution of this large claim. Its reasoning is not satisfactory. So far as its halting reliance on a statute palpably inapplicable, and admitted by yourself to be so, is concerned, no one can approve it. Forbearing to sue, for motives of sympathy for Starkweather and his fictitious deputy, Barber, on a conjecture that they may possibly have thought the law would tolerate their groundless claim, and may have spent the money in reliance on that belief, cannot be justified. It was an exercise of power to relinquish at will just demands for public moneys improperly obtained, analogous to the Governor's prerogative of pardoning criminals. Such an act is an usurpation by you of authority not granted. You claim for Barber the merit of some undefined and undescribed services as an attendent on legislation at Albany. It may be a fair inference that part of these services conduced to the passage of the enactment which has clothed you with the power claimed, and persistently exercised, of asserting or declining to assert, at your uncontrollable will and pleasure, the claims of the City. If, in fact, you acquired the power through his exertions in the lobby, it would not be singular that you should feel bound, so long as you remain in office, to screen him from answering in a court of justice for his unlawful receipt of the public moneys. But, on the other hand, an imperative duty would thereby devolve upon the Mayor to protect the public weal by removing you and appointing in your stead some one not bound to this debtor of the City by personal ties that are incompatible with a faithful discharge of official obligations. The whole tone of your letter to the late Mayor Havemeyer in reference to this matter is in perfect keeping with your general course as an official guardian of the City's rights. Coincidence in opinion with the City's antagonists on the general questions of law involved and on the practical details in managing the controversies before the courts is, to an extent quite intolerable, an habitual characteristic of your official action.

I am satisfied that this claim against Starkweather and his nominal deputies is well founded in law.

It is difficult to read your letter without receiving an impression that you, in truth, entertain the same opinion.

But, however this may be, the amount is large, and all remedy for its abstraction will soon be barred by the statute of limitations, if your policy of abstaining from suit be not in some way countervailed and defeated, about five years having already elapsed since a large part of the claim arose. The City has a right to assert its claim, and you have completely disqualified yourself from prosecuting any action for that purpose.

In your before-mentioned letter to the Mayor, which is a public official document, accessible to the adverse parties, you have absolutely and unqualifiedly expressed an opinion that the City cannot recover.

For the cause that you profess to entertain this opinion, and have thus given public expression to it, I conceive that you ought to be displaced.

Thirdly—The decisions in the Court of Appeals before alluded to have created a special necessity for your removal, since they cast upon the head of your department a set of duties which no gentleman in your personal condition could be expected to perform.

Prior to the fall election of 1871, your predecessor was urged to prosecute Tweed and his associates for their fraudulent abstractions of public money. Very naturally, and, I must think, properly, he declined the ungracious office. Whatever else he might have done in the emergency, it would scarcely have become him to conduct adverse prosecutions against those to whose favor he owed his appointment. Shortly afterward, however, when prosecutions by the State were impending, this gentleman, at the request of Mayor Hall, who was Tweed's friend and colleague in the City Government, did commence actions against Hall himself, as well as Tweed and Connolly, which are now pending and under the control of your department. He was thereupon requested to cause the defendant, Tweed, to be held to bail, but he never did so; neither have you, as his successor in office, taken any step of that kind. Connolly, one of the principal defendants, has already left the country, and Tweed may soon do so. He is at present in custody as a criminal; but his counsel, with active diligence and impatient haste, are proceeding to review in the Court of Appeals the judgment by which he was condemned. They seem likely to get their appeal before that tribunal very shortly; and should they succeed there, we may witness, within a few days, the liberation of this malefactor from a criminal imprisonment and his flight to realms beyond the reach of civil process. This should not be; and, for the reasons stated in this paper, process against him on behalf of the City, or the procurement of bail for his appearance, should not be intrusted to you or to any one under your control.

You are aware that these men scarcely deny their guilt. Prior to the decision against the State you had in your possession, as head of the City Law Department, a written proposition on behalf of Tweed, and a portion of his associates, to pay $3,000,000 as a compromise. Unless you have parted with it you yet hold that paper.

The manner in which you attained your present position forbids confidence in you as the prosecutor of Tweed and his associates. To make this clear some additional circumstances will be stated. In 1871, when the frauds in question were discovered, Tweed and all his associates in the City Government were nominal members of one and the same political party. As usual in such cases, the discovery of their malversations was for the time fatal to that party; and in due course the appointing power passed into the hands of their political opponents, you being one of them. Tweed soon shrunk from his important post, and after the election of the new Mayor, but before he was inaugurated, your predecessor also resigned his office, each being yet entitled to serve for some time. These ancillary steps enabled Mr. Hall, the outgoing Mayor, to select from among his political opponents—the members of the incoming party—and appoint to the place left vacant by your predecessor the person who was most agreeable to himself and his associates. The resignation and appointment were evidently component parts of one design; and its accomplishment, to the surprise of your political associates, brought you into your present office as head of the City's Law Department. Your predecessor's resignation and your appointment occurred on the same day, just prior to Mayor Havemeyer's entry upon his Mayoralty.

A combination of professedly adverse elements in this way may, perhaps, be justified in some extraordinary cases. In this instance the antecedents of those who gave the appointment, and the subsequent action of him who received it, deprive the operation of all claim to respect.

When a party attains to popular favor and consequent power it usually enjoys the privilege of appointing to the offices which become vacant during its ascendency. In the interval between the preceding election and the entry into power of the new rulers this patronage is counted on as being distributable according to the will of the successful party, on such principles as it may have adopted for its own guidance. If during that interval untimely resignations and appointments occur, by which the defeated party disappoints the expectations of its opponents, the thing is always looked upon as more smart than creditable. But when, as is rarely the case—if, indeed, it has ever occurred before—the new appointees are selected from among the incoming party, and the operation thereby made almost impregnable, a degree of craft is betrayed which, while it may excite surprise, cannot command admiration.

The merely political aspect of your advent to office, however fit a theme for remark elsewhere, is not here made a ground of accusation. These things are adverted to only for the purpose of showing that your appointment was abnormal in all its features, and that it is directly, and under very peculiar circumstances, traceable to the set of men whose concurrent official action in committing and permitting the enormous peculations referred to, had driven them from public confidence and exposed them to prosecution. Prior to your appointment, and ever since, these men have sedulously striven to keep the prosecutions against them within the exclusive control of the City's Law Department, and have at the same time sought by artful devices to keep in office as head of that department, notwithstanding any change of parties, some individual who, like yourself, owed his appointment to their gift. In all their operations to this end it must be conceded that their contrivances have thus far been well conceived and impressively successful. When, notwithstanding the refusal of their appointee to sue them, it was found that suits must be confronted, it was insisted that no civil remedy could be had against them except such suits as he then, in the emergency, commenced at their request, and could hold in hand to be controlled and directed as he and his successors in office might think fit. These suits were then brought by the apparently adverse but actually agreeing parties before a City Judge, since removed from office by impeachment, whereby incipient judicial countenance was given to this doctrine. The City suits were then gently nursed along, while the State suits were strenuously resisted until, at last, adversely decided in the Court of Appeals during the year just closed.

Your appointment to office, so plainly traceable to the agency of these men, kept them meanwhile in the same relations to the Law Department that they held to it under your predecessor; and, as we have seen, opportunity was seized in this very interim to obviate, by special legislation, the possibility that any other City officer should again interfere to protect the City's right in default of proper action by the Law Department.

The claims against Tweed and his associates, involving many millions of dollars, are now, by these decisions of the highest court, placed exclusively in charge of your department; and we have reached the fourth year since the last of the frauds was committed. Before the regular expiration of your term, the full time allowed by law for commencing some of the necessary suits will have elapsed. As long ago as the 8th of last June the Court of Appeals decided that the right of action was exclusively in your department; the actions commenced by it against Tweed for some of the frauds were then pending; but for five months thereafter you took no step toward bringing either of those actions to trial. It would not advantage your case to recite your doings since your enlightenment by the issue of the Fall election. In failing to bring the actions against Tweed to trial, since that decision, you have neglected your official duty. I am of opinion that, as well for your manifest general unfitness to be the prosecutor of the City's numerous claims against Tweed and his associates, as for the particular failure of duty last mentioned, you ought to be removed.

No gentleman standing in your relation to Tweed and his associates could prosecute them with the zeal and active energy needed to compete successfully with the large corps of eminent and able counselors whom their stolen millions enable them to employ. And although the City might, as in Baird's case, retain associate counsel to aid in the prosecution, and thus supply to it the earnestness which could not be expected from you, yet how could the public be assured that you would not, as you did in Baird's case, differ in opinion with the honest associates thus placed at your side, concur in opinion with the adverse party, and call in more and other counsel to indorse and enforce your opinion—thus making the most important steps in these litigations take precisely the shape that the swindlers and their counsel should from time to time desire? Unless the plain tendency of things in this direction shall be interrupted it is manifest that the future must be like unto the past.

If the present generation should sleep upon such a striking exhibition of delinquency or incapacity as appears in the record before us, future ages will peruse it with amazement. Enormous amounts were literally stolen from the Treasury by public officers in the foremost city of the Union; and all the flagitious details were exposed to general observation with such distinct proofs that none, not even the thieves themselves, attempted a denial. Our great State had an Attorney-General of unquestioned ability, our great City had a well-paid and strongly organized law department, and the aid of most eminent unofficial counselors was freely given to the public. Yet, after the lapse of many years spent in apparently strenuous effort, not one cent has been recovered or even adjudged to be recoverable. There must be grievous fault somewhere; and it is with a two-fold purpose that my legitimate powers are now set in motion—first, to redress, if possible, the public wrongs committed; and secondly, to ascertain, if possible, what persons besides the thieves themselves are censurable for the gross failure which has hitherto attended all attempts to enforce the demands of justice.

I hereby assign the hour of 12 at noon on Wednesday next for hearing any objections you may desire to offer; and unless you shall then show reasons sufficient in my judgment to prevent such action, I will, for the causes above set forth, remove you from the office of "Counsel to the Corporation" of the City of New-York and head of the City Law Department.

The place appointed for the hearing is the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall.

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Mayor.

LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL
TO THE CORPORATION,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR—Your communication dated the 2d instant was handed to me at my residence only this morning. It forms a document of great length. It proposes to remove me from office under circumstances affecting my reputation, which is of far more value than my life. You are misinformed in respect to important facts. I can answer to the satisfaction of every just mind every fact and every inference which your communication contains calculated to bring my administration of this office under criticism. But I appeal to you that it is not in the nature of things that I could do myself justice between this Monday noon and the noon of Wednesday, day after to-morrow. I desire to be heard, but it is not in my power to be heard fairly at the time appointed. There are witnesses who could enlighten the subject with their testimony. There are members of the Bar, eminent, able, and upright, who could and would in my behalf convince you that in all the matters excepted to I have acted with entire professional and official propriety. You could at any time have had the office of Counsel to the Corporation for your own disposal without striking at me and at my character. I ask you as a just public officer to give me one week from Wednesday to prepare an answer to this document. If the accusations related to the office alone I would not ask it; but as they relate to what must be dearer to any honorable man, I will not believe that this request can be denied. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Counsel to the Corporation.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS NEXT.

It was rumored at the City Hall yesterday that the three Fire Commissioners would appear before the Mayor to-day to hear the charges that have been made against them. The accusations are said to be very direct and damaging, and the removal of the Commissioners is thought to be certain. In view of this a large number of candidates are appearing for places in the new board. Tammany's policy is, apparently, to present candidates from that body, and a prominent member of the Tammany General Committee is said to have remarked that an unqualified demand will be made upon the Mayor that he make such appointments only as shall obtain the indorsement of the organization. The choice names of Tammany Hall that have thus far been suggested are: Owen Murphy, of the Thirteenth District; William Hall, a former engineer of the Fire Department, and John Gorman, of the Ninth District. Gen. Alexander Shaler, it is believed, will be appointed, and Mr. Murphy's name will be withdrawn. James H. Hayes is said to aspire to the Presidency of the Police Board, in place of Matsell. Until the expiration, however, of Gen. Duryea's term he may be content with the position of Fire Commissioner.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE BEECHER CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are many "donkeys" in the land that echo the sentiments expressed in Mr. Dorlon's letter in regard to the case of Mr. Beecher. I am one of the number, and for sixteen years, "donkey" that I am, have read and admired THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It is painfully apparent to the thinking people, outside of the Metropolis and the City of Brooklyn, that there is a studied effort on the part of the leading newspapers of these cities to shield Mr. Beecher at any cost, and, as far as possible, to mold and form public opinion favorable to him. Now will you not tell me frankly why this should be so? Mr. Beecher is not a god, that he can do no wrong. He is resting under a fearful charge, and, sift it as you may, with a fearful array of evidence of the most damaging nature weighing against him. Now, why not stand up, as of old, for the right, and lift up your powerful voice that justice shall prevail, even if a great name and a great man must "step down and out."

EBEN B. ROBERTS.

UTICA, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875.

[This correspondent writes like a sensible man, and we entirely sympathize with his views in reference to the general tone of the comments which are made on Mr. Beecher's case. The other correspondent, to whom Mr. Roberts refers, began his letter by insinuating that THE TIMES was owned by Mr. Beecher or his friends, and that its course in reference to the Beecher-Tilton case was dictated by that consideration. In other words, he alleged that its course was prompted by private and corrupt motives. This we regarded as a piece of insolence, which the mere fact that a man buys a newspaper does not justify him in inflicting upon the proprietors of that paper. The proprietors of THE TIMES are known, or may easily be known, to everybody in the State, and Mr. Beecher or Mr. Beecher's friends have no more to do with them than the man in the moon. As a matter of fact, we have *not* favored Mr. Beecher's side in the matter, and have even received some letters roundly abusing us for being "hard upon him." We have also been accused of "severely attacking" Mr. Beecher, of having been "silenced" by Mr. Tilton, &c. If our correspondent were to endeavor to satisfy the demands made by the friends of each side in this case, he would find his hands pretty full, and would probably come to the conclusion at last that he had better leave the juries and courts to decide the question of Mr. Beecher's guilt or innocence. And if he were a newspaper editor we hope he would say as little as possible about the case while it was under trial.]

AN OUTRAGE OF LONG STANDING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a vacant lot on the south-west corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-ninth street, extending about 100 feet on the avenue and over 200 feet on Forty-ninth street, inclosed with a board fence. This morning (Sunday, Jan. 3,) the sidewalk for the whole distance, both on the side street and avenue, from the fence to the curb stone, was covered with a continuous mass of smooth and slippery ice. Women and children, on their way to church, were obliged to give this walk a wide berth and take the carriage way. A few men of courage attempted, with difficulty, to make their way over the sidewalk, with danger to life and limb. I saw a policeman standing near the corner, apparently ready to render assistance to those who should fall. He said he could not complain of the owner, a rich man, as it was not on his beat. He was there only casually. I trust that some Municipal authority will see to it that after a fall of snow the same is removed within a reasonable time. Common humanity should dictate to the owner to do this himself. He is not perhaps aware that he is personally liable, in damages, to any person who to-day sustained bodily injury by slipping on his ice. In the end he will find it cheaper to remove the snow before it becomes ice.

SUNDAY, Jan. 3, 1875. CIVIS.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As this is said to be a country without a privileged class, I beg to call your attention to this fact: We are all threatened with fine when we neglect to have our sidewalk cleaned directly after a fall of snow. At the corner of Waverley place and University place lives an Alderman, whose walk is never cleaned, and who, by this failure to comply with the City ordinances, endangers the limbs of all passers. Why cannot the Police prevail upon our City Father to do as others are obliged to do?

G.

MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875.

PREPARING TO GATHER THE ICE CROP.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 4.—North of Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, men and boys are engaged at different points scraping the snow off the ice preparatory to harvesting the crop.

SAG HARBOR CHARTER ELECTION.

SAG HARBOR, Long Island, Jan. 4.—At the charter election held here to-day C. H. Vaughn, the regular Democratic nominee for Trustee, was elected by a large majority over all the other candidates.

LOUISIANA.

EXCITING SCENES AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

ures passed by the last Legislature, is: State, including schools, 14½ mills; city, 25 mills; total, 39½, making a reduction of the taxation of the city and State under this Administration of twelve mills. As the rate of parish taxation is by law limited to the rate of State taxation, and the rate of State taxation is now limited by a constitutional amendment to 14½ mills, including schools, it follows that in no parish of the State outside of the parish of Orleans can a heavier tax than 29 mills be levied in any one year. In previous years the State and parish taxes in some parishes of the State reach as high as 70 mills. The act adopted by the last Legislature, providing for the funding of the State debt, and the constitutional amendments connected therewith, which have since been ratified by the people, form a most important feature in the financial history of the State. When the present State Government came into office the public debt, contracted by the previous Democratic and Republican Legislatures, was confessedly out of all proportion to the resources of the State, and the incoming Administration had to face the alternative of repudiation or compromise with the creditors of the State. Believing that indiscriminate repudiation of the obligations of the State, whether justly or unjustly incurred, would be dishonest to our creditors, and eventually disastrous to the State, we sought first to test through the courts the validity of such bonds as were popularly believed to have been issued without adequate consideration, and then to effect such an adjustment of the remaining voted bonds as would be as fair as possible to our creditors, and afford that relief which was absolutely necessary to the tax-payers of the State. It will not be forgotten how carefully each step which led to the passage of the Funding bill was considered, how the advice of the Chamber of Commerce and the leading business men was asked and obtained, and, finally, how the State, anxious to pay its just creditors to the utmost limit of its capacity, fixed the rate of funding at a point ten per cent. higher than the limit which experienced financiers, who had examined into our resources, deemed the State able to pay. In connection with the Funding bill, I recommended to the Legislature the adoption of the constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to $15,000,000, limiting the rate of taxation for State purposes to 12½ mills, exclusive of schools, confining the revenues of each year to the expenses of that year, and prohibiting the issue of Treasury warrants in excess of the revenues. These amendments were adopted by the Legislature, and were submitted to the people at the recent election. It is a source of sincere gratification to me to know, though in the blind prejudice of partisan warfare the scope and purpose of these amendments were grossly misrepresented, and strong efforts were made to defeat them, the people formally approved the financial policy of my administration and ratified each of the amendments submitted to them by a vote much larger than that cast for either of the party tickets placed in the field. I believe the effect of these amendments on the financial future of the State cannot be otherwise than most beneficial, as the source from which the greater part of our burdensome State debt has sprung, namely, the issue of warrants year by year in excess of revenue is thereby forever cut off. The debt and taxation are so limited and defined that when peace is once more restored to us capital can find investment here without fear of oppressive taxation, and even our creditors, I think, will eventually find in the greater security of their new obligations and the great certainty of prompt payment of their interest, principal and interest alike being secured under solemn guarantee of the Constitution of the State, many compensations for the apparent loss on the face value of their bond.

THE FUNDING BOARD AND ITS DUTIES.

Previous to the ratification of the Funding law by the people a number of the creditors of the State availed themselves of its provisions, and now that the binding force of law is placed beyond question, I presume that most of the other creditors will come forward to fund their bonds. A difficult and responsible duty will thus be thrown on the Funding Board. As at present constituted that board consists of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Speaker, and Fiscal Agent. Its operations thus far have been for the most part guarded and conservative, and marked by a disposition rather to discourage than encourage any large amount of funding until the status of the law should be finally settled. Now that the number of bonds presented for funding is likely to be increased, I think a change in the composition of the board is desirable. It seems to me right for many reasons that the Funding Board should not be composed of State officers, and I suggest that, in a matter which affects so largely the interests of the business community, the annually-elected Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, Cotton Exchange, and Merchants' Exchange of New-Orleans, *ex-officio*, together with two citizens of known standing, to be selected by them, might very properly be constituted the board. I earnestly commend this subject to your early consideration as one of great importance to the credit of the State. I further recommend that the funding of the debt and obligations of the State be regulated by law in such a manner as will enable the officers of the State and all tax-payers and creditors of the State to resist the funding of any illegal evidences of debt by adducing evidence to establish their invalid character.

NEW-ORLEANS FINANCES.

Next in urgency to the condition of the State finances, the embarrassed and crippled condition of the City of New-Orleans demands your attention. The debt of the city, built up during a series of years of maladministration of the city affairs, aided by unwise legislative enactments, is now so great that the annual tax required to keep up the interest payments has become an almost insufferable burden upon the property of a large class of worthy and law-abiding citizens, who endeavor to pay their taxes when due, and an excuse to other citizens generally, of greater means and less respect for law, to refuse the payment of any taxes at all. The expenses of the city, for a considerable period, have annually exceeded its revenue, and the volume of its floating and bonded debt has thus increased, year by year, with accelerating rapidity. With a view of checking this alarming tendency, I submitted to the last Legislature a constitutional amendment, approved by the Chamber of Commerce and the then City Council, prohibiting any further increase of the city debt in any form or under any pretext, and providing, under severe penalties, that after the 1st of January, 1875, no warrant or certificate of debt should be issued by any officer of the city except against cash actually in the Treasury. This amendment was passed by the Legislature, and though opposed at the late election on the same unreasoning principles as the other salutary measures of this administration, was ratified by the people, and now forms part of the Constitution of the State.

AN EXHORTATION TO REDUCE EXPENSES.

He recommends a large number of measures, and adds: I cannot too persistently urge upon you, gentlemen of the Legislature, the great importance of at once carrying into effect the reforms and reductions of the public expenditures which I have indicated and others which will doubtless suggest themselves to you. Having scaled down our State debt to a point which will enable us, by economy, thrift, and good management, to meet our interest promptly and greatly appreciate our bonds, we owe it to our creditors and to ourselves so to administer our affairs as to secure to holders of our bonds the promised enhancement of the State credit, and to our tax-payers and people generally that relief from oppressive burdens which will increase the prosperity of the State and bring immigration and capital once more within our borders. I assure you that any well-considered measures you may pass having in view the further reduction of State and city expenditures, and the further reduction of taxation, will promptly receive Executive approval."

ANARCHY AND BLOODSHED.

In conclusion, Gov. Kellogg says: "You cannot be unaware that throughout a large portion of the State a condition of anarchy and violence has more or less prevailed for some time past, that the laws have been disregarded, blood has been shed, and the constituted authorities have been displaced by force. In the interest of the whole people let me beg of you to take immediate measures to secure the enforcement of that obedience to law without which no civilized community can prosper. No amount of misgovernment, no oppressive taxation, no usurpation of office, if such there be, can satisfactorily explain to the people of other communities the fact that there is less security for human life in Louisiana than in almost any other State of the Union; that grave crimes are committed and go unpunished of justice, the criminals often having the sympathy of the community; that assassination for political reasons is practiced and applauded, and that in the whole of North-west Louisiana there is scarcely a town where a peaceful, industrious citizen from another State could openly proclaim himself a Republican and be permitted to pursue his avocation without annoyance or molestation. So long as lawlessness is known to prevail our railroads will remain unfinished, and capital and emigration will seek other fields for investment. The great need of Louisiana is peace. The evils complained of are infinitely less injurious to the credit and prosperity of the State than the sanguinary riots which have marked our history during the past year. And, let me add, gentlemen, by way of solemn warning, that when, as we have recently seen in this city, the very children, taught by the example of their elders, are permitted to resort to violence to enforce their peculiar opinions, we are sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind. Armed political organizations that have recently been formed throughout the State are for the moment united by a common interest; but the time will come when they will no longer have a unity of purpose, and then the lesson they have been taught, that force can rightfully override law, may unhappily lead to other scenes of violence and bloodshed, but with a change of combatants."

EARNEST DESIRE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

"Permit me to say in conclusion, that no one can more earnestly desire some final settlement of the difficulties that for two years have disturbed the State than I do myself. But I have responsibilities I cannot avoid. I am sustained by the courts and recognized by the President as Executive of this State, and until I am legally relieved I am bound to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. If I have been guilty of corruption or malfeasance in office, it is your duty to at once institute an investigation. But, if the contrary is the case; if, as I contend, the facts show that my Administration has lightened the burdens of the people and advanced the material interests of the State, I appeal to you, gentlemen, and through you to all good citizens, to lay aside the bitterness of political rancor, and to co-operate with me in securing the passage of such further measures of reform as will best secure the public welfare and advance the prosperity of the State."

FRANCE.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT MACMAHON AND THE LEADERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Paris dispatches state that another conference of leading members of the Assembly and President MacMahon was held at the Elysée last Saturday. A semi-official note is published concerning the proceedings. It says that in response to an appeal from President MacMahon, each Deputy explained the ideas of the party he represented with perfect frankness No further details of the meeting are given, but the note concludes with the hope that the conference will dispel misunderstandings and efface disagreements.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs that the note signifies that no party is willing to sacrifice its pretensions. Misunderstandings have indeed ceased, for the impossibility of an agreement is no longer denied.

Other special correspondents make similar reports.

It is said that upon the meeting of the Assembly, M. Batbie or M. Dufaure will demand immediate debate on the Constitutional bills, or the dissolution of the House in the event of refusal.

TRIANGULAR CONTEST FOR A SEAT IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—An election to fill a vacancy in the National Assembly was held yesterday in the Department of the Hautes-Pyrenées. The Bonapartists, Republicans, and Septennatists each had a candidate in the field Thus far the partial returns received indicate that no choice has been made, each of the candidates having about the same number of votes.

SPAIN.

SERRANO'S ARRIVAL IN FRANCE ON HIS WAY TO PARIS AND BERLIN.

BAYONNE, Jan. 4.—Marshal Serrano has arrived in this city. He entered France by way of Urdux on Saturday. It is reported that he will go to Paris and thence to Berlin.

CASTELLAR RESIGNS HIS POSITIONS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—Señor Castellar has resigned the Presidency of the Spanish Commission to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, the Chancellorship of Public Instruction, and his University professorship.

SWEDEN.

DEATH OF PROF. ZETTERSTEDT, THE NATURALIST.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 4.—Prof. Johann Wilhelm Zetterstedt, of the University of Lund, the eminent Swedish naturalist, died to-day, aged ninety years.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen from the upper lake region and the North-west southward to the Gulf, with west and north winds, low and falling temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather, except in the Gulf States cloudy weather, with rain areas. Occasional very light snow has fallen in the lower lake region, Lower Michigan, and the Lower Missouri Valley. Cloudy weather, with rain areas, has prevailed in the South Atlantic States, and partly as sleet or snow in the Middle Atlantic States and on the New-England coast. The Ohio River has continued slowly rising at and below Louisville, the Cumberland at Nashville, and the Mississippi from Davenport to Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

During Tuesday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, high barometer, low and falling temperature, north-west to north-east winds will prevail, with partly cloudy weather over the interior, and possibly occasional light rain on the coast.

From Tennessee and Arkansas northward, over the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the lake region, high barometer, north or west winds, generally clear, and decidedly cold weather, except occasional very light snow in the lower lake region.

For the North-west and the Lower Missouri Valley high but falling barometer, winds shifting to east or south, very low but rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

For New England and the Middle States rising barometer, west or north winds, falling temperature, and clear or partly cloudy, cold weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date last year, as recorded at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	41°	30°	3:30 P. M.	56°	36°
6 A. M.	41°	31°	6 P. M.	54°	34°
9 A. M.	42°	33°	9 P. M.	52°	33°
12 M.	45°	34°	12 P. M.	52°	32°

Average temperature yesterday ... 32⅞°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ... 47⅞°

KING KALAKAUA.

THE FESTIVITIES IN BOSTON—RECEPTION TO ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—King David is having on the whole a peaceful time here. This forenoon the King and his suite attended the inauguration of the new City Government. In the afternoon he gave a brilliant, though informal reception to the officers of the army and navy, and in the evening attended the Globe Theatre, witnessing the opening performance of the Aimée opera bouffe troupe. To-morrow he will make a tour of observation through the schools, visit the Merchants' Exchange, meet the officers of the State Militia, and others in official station, at the State-house, and in the evening will visit the Boston Theatre, where Lotta is performing.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD SHOPS SUSPEND OPERATIONS.

READING, Penn., Jan. 4.—The following will appear in the *Times and Dispatch* to-morrow morning:

All the shops of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in this city, and along the entire line of the road, will suspend operations to-day, owing to difficulties in the Schuylkill coal region. This includes the car shops, rolling mill, machine shops, foundries, &c.

A railroad war is threatened between the Wilmington and Reading and the Reading and Lehigh Railroad Companies, the former having served a notice upon the latter of their intention to take possession of the Reading and Lehigh Road. In turn, the officers of the Reading and Lehigh Road have notified the Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company that their engines and cars will not be permitted to run further on the Reading and Lehigh Road than Court street in this city. The engines and cars of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad were taken out of the engine-house of the Reading and Lehigh Railroad and run below Penn street this evening.

FIRE IN WILLIAM STREET.

About 11:30 o'clock last night a fire was discovered by Officer Black on the third floor of the building No. 148 William street, occupied by A. L. Herstein & Co., dealers in surgical instruments, and by T. M. Wall, who is engaged in the stationery trade. The officer at once gave the alarm, and the firemen were promptly in attendance. The flames, however, had gained considerable headway before the engines were brought into operation, and the fire communicated to the adjoining building, No. 146, before it could be brought under control. The second and fourth floors of No. 148 are occupied by A. L. Herstein & Co., whose stock was damaged to the extent of $2,000. The first floor and basement are rented by T. M. Wall, whose stock was also damaged by water to the amount of $300. The damage to the stock of J. F. Sanxay, in the adjoining building, was about $300. The building in which the fire broke out was damaged to the extent of $500; insured. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, in a sermon delivered last Sunday, complimented Mrs. Mary J. Holmes and other writers for the *New-York Weekly*. This praise is well merited, and the public should read the great story of "Badly Matched; or, Woman Against Woman," which is commenced in this week's issue of the *New-York Weekly*.—*Advertisement.*

Removal.

On or about the 15th of February I shall remove to the large and commodious store No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts. Previous to removal I shall offer my large and elegant stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, Umbrellas, Ladies' and Children's Fancy Hats, &c., at great bargains, and intend to sell regardless of cost and value. These goods are all of the finest texture and finish, and such an opportunity is rarely offered to secure the best goods at such unprecedentedly low prices. This sale will continue during the whole of January, or until the entire stock is disposed of.

JOHN R. TERRY,
No. 37 Union square.

—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Sudden Changes in the Weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, and Colds. There is no more effectual relief to be found than in the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

His frown was dark; her smile was bright;
She always laughed; he wore a scowl;
His teeth were black; her teeth were white;
Her breath was sweet; his breath was foul.
He used no SOZODONT—and she
Used SOZODONT continually.

In Toothache, Neuralgia, and Face-ache nothing in my experience gives so quick relief as GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA.
Depot No. 451 6th av. Sold by all druggists, 50 cents and $1 a bottle. DR. M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 52 West 28th st.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

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Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

WOOD—PHILLIPS.—On Saturday, 2d of January, at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th av., by Rev. John Hall, D. D., DENNISTOUN WOOD to EDITH, daughter of Howard C. Phillips.

DIED.

ALLEY.—On Second day, (Monday,) First month, (January,) JONATHAN, infant son of William L. and Emily F. Alley.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of the parents, No. 325 Pacific st., Brooklyn, on Fourth day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

BERNARD.—At Charleston, S. C., Jan. 2, CLEMENTINE H. BERNARD, wife of S. B. Bernard, in the 63d year of her age.

Funeral will take place at the residence of her son, H. O. Bernard, No. 1,256 Pacific st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CADY.—At Schenectady, on Sunday night, Gen. JAY CADY, an old and much-esteemed citizen of the place. Funeral at 2 o'clock on Tuesday, 5th inst.

CAMPBELL.—At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., Jan. 4, after a lingering illness, SARAH ELIZABETH, wife of Robert B. Campbell, and daughter of the late Edward P. Sanderson.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARPENTER.—On Monday, Jan. 4, ELIZABETH CARPENTER.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her niece, Mrs. John G. Merrill, No. 131 East 56th st., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 10:30 A. M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Rye Cemetery for interment.

CLINTON.—On Jan. 2, SOPHIA ELIZABETH, wife of Alexander J. Clinton, in the 41st year of her age.

Funeral services on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at the residence of her brother-in-law, No. 453 West 22d st., at 12 o'clock M., and at St. Ann's Church, 18th st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

COULSON.—In Jersey City, Jan. 2, RICHARD COULSON in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the West End Methodist Church, Touty avenue, Jersey City.

CRANE.—On Sunday, Jan. 3, of scarlet fever, LILLIE IRENE, youngest daughter of George P. and Ann Jannett Crane, aged six years.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 98 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Bethel, Conn., for interment on Wednesday morning.

CORNELL.—On Friday morning, Jan. 1, SIDNEY CORNELL, Jr., youngest son of Sidney and Sarah Ann Cornell, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 14 Monroe place, Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M.

FICHT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 31, after a short illness, JOHN HARTMANN FICHT, aged 89 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and of W. A. Schmitthenner are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 2 P. M. from the German Evangelical Lutheran St. Mark's Church, in Evergreen av., opposite Jefferson st., Brooklyn, E. D.

GODEY.—In Philadelphia, on Friday, 1st inst., of pneumonia, MARIA C., wife of Louis A. Godey.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 1,517 Chestnut st., on Thursday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HARDON.—At St. Louis, on Saturday, Jan. 2, BENJAMIN L. HARDON, in the 57th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Worcester, Mass., for interment.

☞ Massachusetts and Rhode Island papers please copy.

HOGUET.—On Saturday evening, 2d inst., of pneumonia, at his residence, East 28th st., ANTONY HOGUET, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday morning, 5th inst., at 9:30 o'clock, at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th st., near 3d av.

LOVELL.—On Monday, Jan. 4, 1875, after a lingering illness, ARIADNE BORDEN, wife of the late L. P. Lovell, in the 62d year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Edward Gilbert, No. 449 West 23d st., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. Burial at Fall River, Mass.

MORRIS.—On Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875, after a short illness, ANN MORRIS, relict of the late Richard Morris, in the ninety-first year of her age.

Funeral service at her late residence, No. 185 Ross st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

McGOWN.—At Harlem, Jan. 4, after a severe illness, AMELIA, wife of S. Bensen McGown, aged 53 years, 1 month, and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, at her late residence, 106th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

RIGGS.—At Rutherford Park, N. J., on Jan. 4, MARCUS C. RIGGS.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, on Wednesday 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, Jan. 1, 1875, ROBERT G. TAYLOR, eldest son of Edward and Sarah Taylor, aged 21 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Luke's Church, Hudson st., opposite Grove, on Tuesday the 5th, at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 11:30 A. M., on Wednesday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 4 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, P. M.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.—"OBSERVATIONS ON DISEASES OF WOMEN," by J. J. SPRENG, M. D., late member New-York Academy of Medicine; mailed for ten cents. Address the author, No. 201 West 22d st. The *Medical Review* says: "This pamphlet should be read by every lady.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, at No. 291 East 4th st.

GEO. H. CORNELL, President.
CHAS. M. McCOLLEY, Secretary.

RUSSIAN NOTES.

MUSCOVITES IN AMERICA—THE ABBESS MITROFANIA.

RECENT LETTERS IN A LEADING RUSSIAN JOURNAL ON LIFE IN WESTERN AMERICA—WHAT A RUSSIAN WHO CAN WORK HAS TO SAY ABOUT IT—SIBERIAN CRIMINALS ON THE PLAINS—THEIR GOOD RECORD—"OLD GRANDFATHER"—THE REMARKABLE CRIMES, CAREER, AND FINAL PUNISHMENT OF THE CELEBRATED ABBESS MITROFANIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874.

One of the best and most widely circulated Russian journals, the *European Messenger*, has of late contained a series of articles on life in Western America, written by a Russian. The writer, it appears, was formerly a land-owner in Russia, but through the improvidence of his father, and through his own efforts at improving his estate, had succeeded in ruining himself. When he was reduced almost to his last ruble he emigrated to America, and after a variety of disagreeable adventures in New-York and the East, went West and began at the bottom of the ladder, as laborer for a farmer in Southern Illinois. At the end of the season he found himself possessed of about a thousand dollars, and in company with some friends whom he had made, visited the Indian Territory, whence he subsequently went to Chicago, but was burned out by the fire, and returned again to the Indian Territory.

The real name of the writer, who signs himself "Kurbsky," is still a secret, but his account is one of the most lively and entertaining I have ever seen, and excites here great interest. What is especially curious is that in the Indian Territory, among the *vacheros*, or herdsmen, he came upon the traces of a large number of Russians, who are very highly prized as *vacheros*. There are said to be in the territory some hundreds of them, and for the most part they are escaped criminals from Siberia. After long and painful wanderings without money or clothes, they one by one succeeded in being taken up by some whaling vessels in Behring's Strait and the Okhotsk Sea, and were brought to America. Naturally only those who were energetic and physically strong could arrive in safety. Once in America, contrary to what might be expected, they began to lead an honest life; perhaps, indeed, some of them were honest before. Up to the construction of the Pacific Railway they occupied themselves with the transport of goods from California through the plains, and enjoyed great credit for their honesty and care. After the completion of the railway the majority of them settled in California, while the rest went to the Indian Territory and became *vacheros*. They succeeded in getting on with the Indians much better than others, and for that reason they are in great demand, and are never without a good place. They form there, as in Russia, various mutual benefit companies, each member of which is a guarantee for the rest. Among these one is well known by the name of Dyed, or "Grandfather," from the nick-name of its founders. This "Grandfather" has now constructed a block-house in the western part of the Indian Territory, and busies himself with grain-growing and cattle-raising. Although in the very midst of the Indians, he considers himself entirely safe from them, as from the very beginning he succeeded in putting himself on a good footing with the red-skins. Before building his block-house he went to all the neighboring encampments, and after treating the chiefs to fire-water, he made them promise not to touch his new settlement, while he engaged himself to work no harm to the Indians, but to help them as far as he could. On only two occasions did he have any trouble. Once a band of Apaches, under the leadership of a white man, drove off some of his cattle. Learning to what camp the robbers belonged, he waited until the men were away hunting, when he fell upon their encampment, bound all the women, and fortifying himself, told the Indians that he would not stir from the place until his cattle were returned to him and the head of the band given up, and that in case of an attack he would dispose of his hostages. The Indians knew his character, and at once gave back a part of the cattle and paid for the rest. Even those Indians who had taken part in the robbery were handed over to him, yet to the astonishment of all he did nothing whatever to them, but smoked the pipe of peace, and promised not to revenge himself. At last the chief of the band was taken and surrendered to him. Bringing him into the Indian camp, he had him thoroughly whipped, and after tarring and feathering him, let him loose. The report of this quickly spread throughout the Territory, and the white adventurer was obliged to leave the country, as his former companions now all laughed at him. Another time the Comanches burned a part of his wheat. They were too many for him to attack at once, but he waited for his opportunity, and when they had gone on a buffalo hunt he succeeded in capturing their women and children as before, and declared that if the Indians did not plough his fields, as an equivalent for the harvest they had burned the year before, he would sell their wives to the hostile tribes and make their boys work in a manner unsuitable to the sons of chiefs. His block-house was too strong to be attacked, and the Indians were obliged to comply with the disagreeable conditions. In both cases there was no insult given to the Indians by the whites, and there was no blood shed which could offer an opportunity for revenge, according to Indian notions, so that after this the "Grandfather" was left in peace and quiet.

The writer was much struck by the good impression produced in America by Russia's former criminals, while the representatives of the highest classes of Russian society, large numbers of whom live in New-York and San Francisco, are a laughing-stock to their neighbors, on account of their quarrels among themselves and their general inability to get on. It is hoped that the articles of Mr. "Kurbsky" will have a good effect in showing Russians what America really is. Perhaps it is but natural that under an autocratic government America should be looked upon as an ideal land of pure democracy, much to be desired by all who have any tendency toward liberalism; but owing to the accounts of late travelers, and especially, I believe, to Laboulaye's *Paris in America*, the United States have come to be regarded as a kind of promised land—one only needs to go there immediately to become rich and happy. Russian writers are never tired of speaking of the practical ways of America, but they forget that the practical way means hard work, which can be applied in a country like Russia with almost equal results. Unfortunately, those who are led astray by these ideas are generally persons who, through general dislike to work, find themselves unable to get on in Russia. Americans in Russia constantly receive applications from such persons, who rarely if ever have the slightest acquaintance with English, have been educated to no business or trade, but who imagine that a sure road to wealth will be open to them the moment they land at New-York. It is often difficult to discourage these dreamers, and when they got to America they either starve or are compelled to engage in some menial employment for which they are ill-fitted. Not long ago a Colonel of the staff, occupying a good position, and with high connections, led away by these fancies, threw up his place and went with his young wife to America. Instead of realizing his visions of independence, he soon found himself obliged to become a day laborer on a farm in New-Jersey, while his wife went out as a washerwoman. In such cases to return to Russia is very difficult, for even though money be gained, emigration without permission, or naturalization in foreign States, is by Russian laws a penal offense, punishable by exile in Siberia.

Not long ago Mr. Björring, the clergyman of the Russian church in New-York, published a letter in one of the St. Petersburg newspapers warning Russians not to emigrate, and telling them of the great difficulties which they would have to encounter, and to-day there is a letter in the St. Petersburg *Gazette*, from San Francisco, which speaks of the troubles in the way of obtaining a livelihood—troubles which few Russians have energy enough to overcome—and which recounts the suicide of a young man named Bulenop, the son of a wealthy manufacturer at Moscow. He was incapable of working, had been used to an idle life, and was ashamed to expose himself to the ridicule of his friends by returning home.

The public mind is still interested over the recent trial of the Abbess Mitrofania, which has produced an excitement in Russia little inferior to that caused by the great Beecher scandal in America, though the circumstances are very different. The Abbess has been convicted of forgery for over a million of rubles, all for benevolent purposes, as she has not been accused of having turned any of the money to her own use, although it is possible that she may have done so. The trial has been a most curious revelation of the dark places of human nature, and has thrown a clear light on many of the intricacies of character which would have been well worth the study of Balzac or Gustave Flaubert. The Abbess, the central figure of this great scandal, was certainly a most remarkable personage. She was the daughter of Baron Rosen, some years ago Commander in Chief in the Caucasus, and became in time, as suited her rank, a lady of honor to the Empress. The Empress, as is said to be natural with all converts from another religion, is a great devotee, and all the members of her circle have strong clerical proclivities. One of them, the Baroness Bludoff, is well known throughout Russia, if not throughout Europe, for her mysticism and fanatical piety. Perhaps it was through the inanity of court life, together with the impression made on her by priests and religious persons by whom she was surrounded, that the Baroness Rosen saw an opening for her masculine will and superabundant energy in a life devoted to the Church. She accordingly retired to a convent at Moscow. She was but a short time there when the late Metropolitan Philaret overcame her scruples, which she said were very strong, and, acting under the will of heaven, induced her to accept the position of Abbess of the Convent of Our Lady at Serpukhof. Her former relations with the court brought her into still greater intimacy with the Empress, for whom she acted in many ways as agent for benevolence, and was in such matters the familiar associate as well of the Grand Duchess Alexandre, the wife of the Grand Duke Nicholas, who is the patron of so many benevolent and educational establishments at St. Petersburg. She now founded an order of Sisters of Mercy at Moscow, which had such good success that branches of it were soon established at St. Petersburg and Pskoff. The Abbess was not content without giving a great development to this new order, but for doing so she had need for more money than could be obtained by private subscriptions of her friends, or from the proceeds of numerous lotteries which are allowed in Russia for benevolent purposes. Her own testimony on the trial, as well as that of her tools, gives a very curious account of the means by which she undertook to put herself in funds. From the Russian aristocracy there was, as she said, no money to be collected, for those who had any preferred to spend it on their own pleasure in order to keep up the show for which they have so long been celebrated. The peasants were religiously disposed, but were poor. Merchants, on the contrary, though they frequently give large sums of money out of pure religious impulse, or rather perhaps compound for the irregular means by which they may have possibly made a part of their fortune by building a church or establishing a hospital, are eager for crosses, honors, and decorations. The narrowness of Russian political life leaves them no possibility of obtaining such things except by large contributions for religious and charitable purposes. Mitrofania therefore played on this feeling, and, with all the skill and diplomacy which she had learned at St. Petersburg, insinuated herself into the confidence of the merchants at Moscow and St. Petersburg, and obtained from them large sums of money, which she repaid with ranks and medals, which her august protectress obtained for her with ease.

Sometimes, it is said, she resorted to very curious expedients. On one occasion she borrowed of a merchant a large amount of money and evaded the repayment of it. On being pressed she finally told him that if he would come to the palace at such an hour he would receive the money from the Empress herself, who was interested in the convent. The merchant did so, waited for a long time in an ante-room, and at last the Empress passed through, attended by several ladies. On the Empress expressing some surprise at the sight of the merchant, and asking who he was, the Abbess at once stepped up and said, "Your Majesty, he has made a large offering to my order, and has asked as his sole recompense that he might be allowed to kiss your Majesty's hand." The Empress with her usual grace thanked the merchant and passed on, and of course it was impossible after that to make any complaint.

With the money thus obtained, convents, schools, and hospitals were built, and even dairies and manufactories were started, but with the magnitude of the operations the want of funds was still more pressingly felt. The Abbess speedily mastered the intricacies of the commercial world, and succeeded in inducing many merchants to lend her their names, sometimes, indeed, on blank promissory notes which she filled up with the sum required. She discounted the notes, and when they became due paid them if possible; if not, recourse was had to the merchants, and it was perforce a gift of charity. Even thus there was not sufficient, and it was then that the Abbess entered on the more dangerous part of her career. She or her assistants forged a number of notes in the name of Lebedoff, a rich lumber merchant in St. Petersburg, to the amount of 22,000 rubles. At this time there was an unfortunate affair in the family of one of the Medyutsof Brothers, well-known silk merchants in Moscow. The property of Mme. Medytsof had been placed under the control of Trustees on account of her drunkenness and dissoluteness. This was, of course, exceedingly annoying, and Mme. Medytsof was very anxious to have the trusteeship set aside and her fortune returned to her. The Abbess Mitrofania discovering this, became speedily intimate with Mme. Medyutsof, and even invited that lady as well as her lover to stay with her in the convent, and promised to do all she could at court to have her restored to the full possession of her rights. For this she received from her large sums of money in order to pay the usual bribes, and induced her to sign many blank promissory notes under the pretext that they were legal documents and petitions which were necessary in the case. Before long M. Medyutsof discovered that bills signed by his wife had been freely discounted to the amount of 273,000 rubles, which all proved to be forgeries.

In one of the intermittent prosecutions against the Skoptsi, who, from their practice of self-mutilation, are forbidden by law, one of the most prominent members of the sect, M. Solidovnikof, a rich merchant of Moscow, was arrested, and subsequently died in prison from old age and nervous excitement. This was a godsend to the Abbess. She gave out that Solidovnikof had applied to her to use her influence at court to have him released, and for this purpose had given her large sums of money. Soon after his death numerous bills of his were put in circulation, and when these were refused payment by the heirs as forgeries, the Abbess began an action against them, and produced in support of her claim a mass of letters and documents relating to the efforts which she had made for Solidovnikof's release, all of which are now proved to be forgeries. The total amount of forged bills on Solidovnikof thus far discovered is over 800,000 rubles, though it is possible there was much more, as the Abbess refused to state the exact amount of his benefactions on the ground that she had given him a solemn promise not to do so. Throughout the trial, which lasted fourteen days, the Abbess was allowed to cross-examine the witnesses, and displayed great skill and ingenuity and a wonderful recollection of all the details of the transactions. She constantly endeavored to impress the jury, who had been carefully selected by her from peasants and merchants as being those most religiously inclined, with her intimate relations with the Empress and the court. On being asked why she had not spoken of the bills of Solidovnikof until a year after his death, she said that she had had the permission of the Empress not to declare at once all the gifts which were made to her convent, and in support of this produced a telegram to that effect.

The evidence, however, against her was incontrovertible, and after the jury had deliberated four hours she was declared guilty on every count of the indictment, and was sentenced to be deprived of all her rights and dignities, to be exiled for three years and a half in the Government of Yerisei under strict regulations, and to be prohibited from leaving Siberia for eleven years after that. Her accomplices were all acquitted, chiefly on the ground that they were so weak in intellect and so much under her influence that they did not really know what they were doing.

It is difficult to describe the excitement which this trial has caused in Russia, and in spite of the condemnation the Abbess is still warmly supported by many of the clerical party. Indeed, after the verdict of the jury very many ladies who were in the court-room rushed up to her to kiss her hands and to ask her benediction, and there was an affecting interview with her intimate friend, the Abbess Valeria, with whom she had been detected during the trial in clandestine correspondence. The ink which she used had been smuggled into her prison in a small bladder, which had been sent her from one of the convents as "holy warmth"—the rinsings of the communion-cup—an esteemed remedy in Russia for every ill. Had Mitrofania lived in New-York, what a splendid confederate she would have made of Bill Tweed and Jim Fisk!

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN, MR. SPOFFORD.

INCREASE OF VOLUMES DURING THE PAST YEAR—THE COPYRIGHT BUSINESS—FINANCES OF THE INSTITUTION—CATALOGUES—EARLY CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS—INCREASED SPACE NEEDED—SUGGESTIONS WITH REGARD TO OPENING THE LIBRARY TO THE PUBLIC AND FURNISHING A READING-ROOM.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7, 1874.

The increase of the library of Congress during the past year has been highly gratifying. By the regular annual enumeration of books in the library on the 1st of December, 1874, it is found that the aggregate number of volumes now amounts to 274,157, to which must be added about 53,000 pamphlets. Out of this aggregate, the Law Department of the library embraces 33,712 volumes. At the corresponding date one year since, the library contained 258,752 volumes, thus exhibiting an increase during the year of 15,405 volumes.

The additions to the library during the year were derived from the following-named sources:

	Books.	Pamphlets.
By purchase	6,528	565
By copyright	6,840	3,218
By deposit of the Smithsonian Institution	1,264	1,756
By donation, (including State documents)	668	75
By exchange	105	658
Total	15,405	6,272

The number and designation of articles received at the library, under the laws which make it the depository of all copyright matter, will be found below:

Books	6,840
Periodicals	6,432
Musical compositions	7,726
Dramatic compositions	140
Photographs	1,358
Engravings and chromos	922
Maps, charts, and drawings	658
Prints	5,598
Total number of articles	29,674

The deposits under the Copyright law thus exceed those of the year 1873 to the number of 5,776 articles. As the law requires that two copies of each publication protected by copyright shall be deposited, the actual number of separate publications received, excluding duplicates, was 14,841, of which there were 3,424 volumes of books and 3,218 periodicals.

The total number of copyright entries in the office of the Librarian of Congress during the year ending Dec. 1, 1874, was 16,283, being an increase over the entries of the preceding year of 931. The amount paid into the Treasury by the Librarian on account of copyright fees was $13,524 78.

This steady increase of the copyright business, and the securing of a substantially complete representation of all publications upon which copyright is claimed, through the requirement of one central office of registry at the seat of Government, indicates the wisdom of the step taken by Congress four years ago in transferring the whole business of copyrights to Washington. By this means alone could be secured for permanent preservation in the national archives a substantially complete record of the progress of American literature and science, not only in the higher fields of creative intellect, but in the direction of educational, musical, and artistic publications.

By an act of the last session, approved June 18, 1874, the entry of all prints and labels intended for use in connection with any article of manufacture was transferred from the office of the Librarian to that of the Commissioner of Patents. This relieves the copyright records of several thousand entries annually of mere labels, which never had any appropriate relation to copyright protection, and which were useless as additions to the collections of the library. This act, notwithstanding that it took effect on the 1st day of August last, since which time all labels claiming protection have been registered in the Patent Office, has still left the copyright business of the year considerably larger than that of the year preceding.

The unexpended balances of funds under charge of the Joint Committee on the Library were as follows, Dec. 1, 1874:

Fund for increase of library	$14,449 75
Fund for contingent expenses of library	2,633 86
Fund for expense of exchanging public documents	1,250 00
Fund for purchase and printing of unpublished historical documents relating to the early French discoveries in the North-west and on the Mississippi	10,000 00
Fund for ornamenting the Capitol with works of art	7,079 15
Fund for completion of three volumes of Wilkes' exploring expedition	5,332 91
Fund for salaries in Botanic Garden and greenhouses	7,193 08
Fund for improving Botanic Garden	3,801 92
Fund to procure plans for accommodation of the library	2,000 00
Fund for portraits of Presidents of the United States	850 00

The catalogue system of the library is of cardinal importance, and the question of the most expedient means of furnishing a ready index to its full contents, available to all who consult it, and kept constantly up to date, is not free from difficulty. Many libraries of the first class, both in Europe and in this country, have abandoned the printing of catalogues of their collections, from the constantly increasing difficulty, in the rapid growth of each year, of keeping them up to date without too heavy an expenditure. In this library this want has hitherto been partially met by the issue of an annual catalogue of additions, giving titles with approximate fullness of detail. But these catalogues have omitted the pamphlets, and to a large extent the minor publications, such as school books and religious books of an elementary character. To have included these would have swollen these annual catalogues to at least double their current size, and their cost to the Government would have been great. It will thus be seen that the printed catalogues of the library have never fully represented its collections. It is believed that the wants of Congress and of the public using the library would be better subserved by substituting for the annual catalogues the issue of a new general catalogue of the library, absolutely complete as to titles of books and pamphlets in the collection, while abridging the titles to much greater succinctness than has heretofore been observed in the annual catalogues. By this means the full contents of the library up to the date of publication will appear in print under the names of authors. The materials for this exhaustive catalogue are already fully prepared in manuscript, and are found in the card-title drawers of the library, where they are at all times available. The labor of abridging these titles (some 250,000 in number) for the press has been commenced, and it is hoped to have the material ready for the printer in a very few months.

The undersigned prepared during the last session of Congress a scheme for a complete index to the documents and debates of Congress. The urgent necessity of such a work to our public men, whether in legislative, executive, or judicial stations, need not be enforced by any argument. The plan for this comprehensive index to the materials of our political history was briefly summed up in a memorandum dated June 10, 1874, and printed as Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 125 of the Forty-third Congress, first session. It is proposed to embrace in the index the Congressional documents from 1789 to 1873, inclusive; the Annals of Congress, the Register of Debates, and the *Congressional Globe*, covering the same period; the American State Papers, first and second series; the Statutes at Large of the United States; the Journals or Statutes of the Continental Congress; Force's American Archives, covering a portion of the revolutionary period; the diplomatic correspondence from 1774 to 1789; the reports of debates in the Federal Convention and in the several State conventions which were held pending the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The total number of volumes required to be indexed is between 1,600 and 1,700.

At the request of the undersigned, the Joint Committee on the Library recommended, and Congress provided, for the addition of two assistants to the force employed in the library, with a view to the commencement of this great work. The late period of the year at which this action was taken has rendered it impossible to do more than to fully mark out the ground and to prepare a complete list of what is necessary to constitute a full set of the Congressional documents. This has occupied much time, expended in reducing to systematic order the contents of the bewildering series of documents existing in the various Government depositories throughout the city. Of the early documents, up to the Fourteenth Congress, or from 1789 to 1815, inclusive, no two sets are alike, nor is there in any one place in Washington a perfect file of documents printed by order of Congress. The labor undertaken by the undersigned has been courteously aided by the heads of all the various departments of the Government, who have placed their sets of public documents before my assistants in their task of securing a complete record of all existing documents. Owing to the fact that no uniform method of binding or of indexing the early documents prevailed, and to the consequent scattered nature of their contents, both in folio and octavo, this has been a work of unexpected intricacy. Upon the completion of researches now in progress at the Treasury Department, the undersigned will be prepared to report to the committee what materials are needed in order to form a complete file of public documents for the index. He is happy to be able to add that the set of later documents in the Library of Congress, from 1815 to 1874, is more nearly complete than was anticipated, embracing two copies of all documents for the past sixty years, except about 150 volumes.

The question of most commanding importance regarding the library still remains unsettled, and that is the provision of more space for its overflowing collections and business. No substantial progress has been made toward supplying this imminent necessity during the last two years, owing chiefly to a want of harmony of views in Congress as to the most expedient means of building additional accommodation. Although the Joint Committee on the Library were substantially united as to the necessity of a separate building, their recommendation of an appropriation to commence the work, on ground to be selected by the committee, failed to pass Congress at the last session. A small appropriation of $2,000 was made to enable the Library Committee to procure plans for the accommodation of the library. Under this authority, several designs for an enlargement of the Capitol have been prepared. Until the committee shall have considered these several plans, it would be premature to allude to them in detail. But the undersigned deems it his duty to renew here the suggestion made in his former annual reports, to the effect that no enlargement of the Capitol likely to be agreed upon can possibly furnish either permanent or appropriate accommodation for so great a library as this is becoming. The collection of books has already been twice doubled in numerical extent within the past thirteen years. The present rate of increase, from the ordinary accessions by copyright, by documentary exchanges, by the contributions of the Smithsonian Institution, and by the very moderate purchases now made, will swell the library to five hundred thousand volumes in less than twenty years, to more than one million volumes in fifty years, and to two million volumes before a century passes; this, too, without any increase of the present extremely modest appropriation of $11,500 for the annual purchase of books.

When it is considered that in the single year just elapsed 30,000 articles (including duplicates) on which copyright was granted have been received at the library; when to this is added the fact that over fifty thousand volumes are already piled upon the floors, without space for shelving or arrangement, and when we reflect that the growth of a country's literature is from the nature of the case illimitable, the impossibility of so enlarging the Capitol as long to afford quarters for so vast and multifarious a collection becomes apparent. The accumulation of maps, engravings, chromos, and photographs alone, which there is now no possibility of exhibiting, will soon require a space as large as the present library, unless they are to be buried permanently from public view. In no country in Europe, of the first rank, is it attempted to keep the library of the Government under the same roof with the halls of legislation. In London, in Paris, in Berlin, in Vienna, in Munich, in St. Petersburg, there exists a national library having its own separate building, while the library of the legislative body, sufficiently copious and ample for its wants, is provided for within the parliamentary walls. Foreign precedents or usages, it is true, form no rule for our guidance or imitation. But when Congress enacted that all entries of copyright throughout the United States should be made in the office of the Library of Congress, and when it added that two copies of every book or other publication protected by copyright should be deposited therein, it took a step which rendered the separation of this vast collection from the Capitol, sooner or later, a necessity. That this building should be and will be enlarged is most true; but when extended so as to give at once additional space and architectural harmony to the edifice, it will still be sufficiently small for the wants of the legislative body. There is urgent need of many more committee-rooms, and of larger ones, as well as of additional space for the courts of the United States. The House of Representatives has recently received an accession of fifty members. With the advancing growth of the Republic the throng about the Capitol will steadily increase. It is inevitable that the Legislature should have more room, and should have it in a shape that can be made most convenient for its uses. No possible enlargement for library purposes would be in such a form that it could be utilized for the wants of Congress when abandoned by the library. The dilemma plainly before us will be that the Legislature will crowd out the library, with the alternative that the library will crowd out the legislative body. Which of these migrations shall first take place is a matter which addresses itself to the sound discretion of Congress.

These considerations are wholly independent of the fact of any obligation on the part of Congress to render this great and priceless repository of knowledge in the widest degree useful to the country. As the only library which contains even an approximate collection of the entire product of the American mind, as found in books, gathered, too, in great part, without cost to the Government, it may well be considered whether it is not due to the people that its stores should be made as accessible as is consistent with its safety and preservation. This result could only be accomplished by a regulation for opening the library during the evening. There are in the employ of the Government at Washington several thousand clerks and officials, none of whom can draw books from it or have access to it during hours not devoted to their daily duties. It would be neither safe nor expedient to make of this national collection a circulating library; but it might prove of incalculable benefit to the public intelligence, and even tend to the improvement of the Government service, were these rich stores of information thrown freely open every night for the use and reference of all. Such an extension of the benefits of the library could hardly be made available within the Capitol. Aside from the difficulty of providing a great reading-room within those walls, Capitol Hill is too remote from the centre of population to justify the belief that it would be very largely resorted to, even were it open evenings in that locality. Yet that we should continue to see this great library, as a means of education and enlightenment, so confined and limited in its uses, cannot fail to be viewed with regret by every liberal mind. It is true that there is almost no work within the vast range of literature and science which may not at some time prove useful to the Legislature of a great nation in their manifold and responsible duties; and, therefore, it is not strictly true that this library has grown altogether beyond the wants of Congress. But it is true that, in a Republic which rests upon the popular intelligence and one of whose chiefest glories is its literature, a great national collection of books, while formed primarily for the uses of the legislative and judicial branches of the Government, ought to be utilized by a far wider circle of readers.

Nothing has been said of the relative expense of making extensive architectural additions to the Capitol, as compared with the erection of a new library building. In the judgment of the best architects, however, the one would cost very nearly the same as the other; and this adds force to the suggestion that the plan which would from the start best adapt means to ends, and provide for the library in some place where it would have room to grow, would be the wisest and most economical expenditure of the public money. To believe that Congress, which has so liberally provided marble palaces for the current business of post offices and Custom-houses in so many cities of the country, will neglect to provide with proper foresight for this great repository of a nation's learning and art, would be to charge upon it a degree of illiberality not justified by the history of that body.

While entertaining decided views upon the whole question, the fruit of much thought and experience, the undersigned would not be understood as objecting to any plan for relief which may unite the judgment of the Library Committee and of Congress. The first necessity is that prompt and immediate action be taken toward remedying what has become intolerable, since the library cannot be administered successfully in its present quarters much longer. It would unquestionably be the easiest for the Librarian and his assistants, and would materially lighten their labors, were an extension of the western front of the library to be determined on, thus making room for the present overflow of books in close juxtaposition to the existing collection. But such extension, to be of any practical use, would have to be a large one. Anything less than a projection of 100 feet would be a mere makeshift, providing space for a time, but with the necessity of vacating it for new quarters in a very few years. It is therefore that the undersigned has deemed it his duty to place before the committee, perhaps at too great length, the considerations which impel him to the conclusion that a separate building for the Library of Congress, constructed throughout with special reference to its present necessities and future growth in its manifold departments, is demanded alike by a wise regard to economy and public policy.

A. R. SPOFFORD,
Librarian of Congress.

HON. TIMOTHY O. HOWE, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library.

PARISIAN WINTER SPORTS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes, Dec. 17: If the frost keeps up there will be on Saturday a nocturnal fête at the Madrid skating pond. The effects of torchlight and snow, of frosted birch and pine, of the frozen pond, and of flaring wood fires on its banks, render a festival at the Madrid Rink one of the prettiest sights afforded by a hard Paris Winter. I should not omit to speak of the animation of the company and the gay costumes, in which luxury and fantasy have each a place. The pleasant fiction that members of the Skating Club are incapable of introducing any one to the reserved pond who would not be presentable at Court, were there such a thing in France, tends to unrestrained sociability. Mirth is fast, and in the sense of rapid motion furious. The awkwardness of the skaters, instead of being a drawback, seems to keep the ball rolling. When a French Duchess is intent on fun, and yet half afraid of an ignominious fall on the ice, she is more charitably disposed toward actresses and such like, who cut tremendous dashes on the pond, than she might be elsewhere. The use of skating chairs enables ladies and gentlemen to hide want of nerve, experience, and agility. Almost any one who can at all keep on his legs is able to push forward one of those vehicles without falling. What he has to fear is collision with another, which, instead of being guided by the conductor, drags him at a runaway pace after it. Those pretty Americans, so extensively taken up by the ex-Empress when she was at the Tuileries, will be missed from the Madrid pond, if the frost admit of a nocturnal fête. Since the disappearance of the Imperial Court, "Uncle Sam's" fashion-loving fair nieces have deserted Paris for Nice and Monaco. I dare say, however, there are enough here to admit of a cotillion being danced, as of old, upon the ice. There is no lack of Russians in Paris. But the Czar's subjects are not fond of skating. The length and severity of the Russian winter indisposes them for robust exercises. Their idea of hibernation is staying in houses warmed by hot-air flues, or when out of doors being whisked along the ice-bound roads and rivers in fur-lined sledges. What Count Arnim said of French politics generally holds good here in speaking of the weather. Nobody can tell on Monday, what will happen on Tuesday, but flocks of sea birds in the neighborhood of Paris, and the cheapness of wild geese at the Halles, just now, enable one to be weatherwise with small risk.

ALL FOR CHARITY.

The Cumberland (Md.) *News* says a committee of three young ladies, Miss Kate Long, Miss Maggie Gramlich, and Miss Maggie Richart waited on Mr. William Kempoff, of that city, and requested a donation for a fair then being held, to which he consented on condition that the ladies named would roll a barrel of flour, which he would present them, from his store to the hall where the fair was being held, and in case they failed to do so they were to pay a forfeit of $1 each. The ladies accepted the proposition, and on Thursday they were on hand, and the barrel being brought out the trio started with the prize, which they successfully "rolled" to its destination, to the amusement of a crowd of spectators. Previous to the ladies appearing for the contest Mr. Kempoff had prepared a barrel for the occasion, by placing some flour, meal, and stones in it, and in the meantime forwarded to the hall the barrel of flour, which was so fairly won by the ladies.

RECENT DEATHS.

GEN. MORGAN L. SMITH.

A GENEROUS TRIBUTE FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

The Washington *Chronicle* publishes the following letter from Gen. Sherman, called forth by the announcement of the death of Gen. Morgan L. Smith:

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 30, 1874.

DEAR C——: In glancing at the *Globe* this morning I was startled by reading a paragraph referring to Gen. Morgan L. Smith as having been found dead in his bed in Jersey City, and giving an outline of his history that cannot be mistaken. I shall look for the *Chronicle* for the full particulars. You must know how very much I was attached to him, and as you may desire to make some friendly and lengthy notice of his eventful life, I can give you some data. He was Colonel of the Eighth Missouri at Cairo, Paducah, and other places, in 1861 and 1862, and was with Gen. Grant at Forts Henry and Donelson. At Shiloh his regiment was in Lew Wallace's division. It did not share in the first day's fight, April 6, but reached the battle-ground about dark. The next morning we all advanced our line about a mile—Wallace's division on the extreme right, next mine; next McClernand's, &c.—and closed on the enemy, a wooded ravine separating us. Then we paused for some hours, our skirmishers engaged in the ravine, and both parties using artillery across the ravine. I was sitting on my horse, when a strange Colonel joined my group, and after some time inquired of me what we were waiting for. I asked him who he was, and he answered, Col. Morgan L. Smith, Eighth Missouri. I explained to him that in the night Gen. Buell had crossed the Tennessee with three divisions, and was advancing slowly and cautiously on the general left, (we could hear his artillery to our left rear,) and that all we had to do was to patiently wait until they were abreast of us, when we could all advance simultaneously. He explained to me the position of his own regiment, in the valley below, and said there was a force in front of him which he thought he ought to charge. I advised him to lay low, and perhaps they would feel forward for him, when he could knock them to pieces. He left me, and in a short time I heard the firing of skirmishers, and very soon three or four full volleys, when silence ensued in that quarter. Smith soon reappeared, sat on his horse with his right leg across in front of the pommel of the saddle and said it had occurred just as I had said, and that he had "knocked" them. His manner was so undisturbed, so perfectly cool, and he seemed to comprehend so well the whole situation that I was at once attracted to him. After the battle, when we were rejoicing, I asked for the regiment and Gen. Grant assigned it to my division, and I gave him the command of a brigade. With the exception of a short period when he was absent, seriously wounded by a ball in his hip, received at Chickasaw Bayou, near Vicksburg, he served with me during the rest of the war as a division commander, and I always esteemed him as one of my best practical officers. He was perfectly familiar with the drill from the company up to a division, and at Memphis, in 1863, his was the model division of the army. In the many battles in which we were afterward engaged his force always bore a prominent part, and his personal conduct always drew from Gen. Grant and myself the highest praise.

His perfect self-possession, coolness under fire, and good judgment in action manifested a special fitness for the military profession and had he desired it at the close of the war, I am certain he would have been retained as a Colonel of the regular army; but he preferred to return to civil pursuits. I saw him almost daily in Washington, and on the last day I spent there he took me to see his new house approaching completion, and I understood him to say that he and his family would occupy it about New-Year's Day. I am as yet uninformed of any of the particulars of his death. I beg you will give to Mrs. Smith the assurances of the heartfelt sympathy of all the members of my family, who were equally attached to him. There are a great many persons here who knew the General well, for he belonged to St. Louis, and started from here in his military career. When I last saw him he was so hearty and well that it is hard to realize that he is really gone, but the paragraph to which I have referred is so specific that it can refer to no one else. Ever your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

CAPT. E. B. WARD.

HIS SUDDEN DEATH IN DETROIT ON SATURDAY—SKETCH OF HIS PROSPEROUS LIFE.

From the Detroit Tribune, Jan. 2.

At about 10:45 o'clock this morning, Capt. Eber B. Ward suffered an attack of apoplexy while walking on the west side of Griswold street, and in front of the banking office of E. K. Roberts. He had sustained one severe attack of the same malady before, and it is understood that prior to that he had also experienced a slight shock of a similar character. He was at once carried into Mr. Roberts' office, and the attendance of several physicians was secured, but their efforts were all in vain. Indeed, it is probable that he was already dead within three minutes from the time when he was lifted up in the street. Intelligence of his death was, of course, at once conveyed to his family and to many men in different sections of the country, who were interested with him in business pursuits.

Eber B. Ward was born in Canada (although an American citizen) in 1811, his parents having fled to that country from Vermont during the same year to avoid the threatening consequences of the pending war. After the war of 1812 was over Eber's parents returned with their family to the old homestead in the "Green Mountain State," where they remained until he was six years old. His home was located in the town of Wells, one of the most delightful spots in Vermont.

Not long after the "second war" had been ended the tide of emigration resumed its westward march, and in 1818 Eber's parents with their family were among the travelers to the more lucrative fields of the South and West. They had set out for Kentucky, but being delayed at Waterford, Penn., for some time, and meeting with a misfortune in the death of Eber's mother, they changed their course and went to Ohio. After a short stay in that State, events gradually pushed them westward until they were permanently located in Michigan.

Mr. Ward, Sr., first visited Detroit in 1821. This was sixteen years after the old town had been destroyed, and at a period when there was but one frame house in the town, the average buildings being of logs, with cedar bark roofs. At this time the largest vessel that floated on the lakes was only of thirty tons burden, and when one of these arrived at Detroit's solitary wharf, men, women, and children thronged the river's bank, to get a glimpse of the strange visitor. At this period, and for several years afterward, the whole fleet of the lakes could not carry as much as one of the present large grain vessels. And not one which then navigated the lakes was owned in Detroit. There were but three or four then on Lake Erie, and most of them belonged to the English. A public vessel known as the brig Hunter was the only means of water communication between Detroit and Buffalo.

Mr. E. B. Ward accompanied his father to Marine City in 1822, and two years after to Mackinac, where he commenced his marine life by securing the very humble position of "cabin boy" in a small schooner. At this time he was about thirteen years of age. Observing his energy and admiring his active qualities, Mr. Samuel Ward, his uncle, the leading shipbuilder of Marine City, called the youthful Eber from his sailor's life and gave him a clerkship in his warehouse. This change marked the beginning of a life of usefulness and importance. Being constantly in connection with interesting marine transactions his growing business talents were rapidly improved.

His first floating investment was a quarter interest in the General Harrison, of which he became Master. He took command of this craft in 1835, and managed her successfully until his increasing interests demanded his presence at Marine City. He was subsequently admitted as a partner with his uncle in that place, where he continued a most successful business until 1850, when he withdrew his interest and came to Detroit, where a larger and less occupied field afforded him a peculiar opportunity for success. From that day until within a recent date he pushed the marine interests of Detroit forward with a giant hand. Through his timely efforts our commerce has grown and prospered, and the city's floating property nearly doubled. Although his operations are mostly known to the people of this State, the following list, showing the names of the steamers and sailing vessels he has built, will be valuable. It is impossible, however, owing to frequent changes in ownership, to give the fates of these vessels. Many of them have been lost, and some of them are still actively navigating the lakes and doing honor to their builder: General Harrison, The Champion, Samuel Ward, The Pearl, Atlantic, B. F. Wade, Montgomery, Huron, Detroit, Pacific, Ocean, The Caspian, Planet, Arctic. There are a number of smaller vessels not included in this list.

Within the last few years Mr. Ward had been gradually withdrawing from the vessel business, and investing his extensive capital in another direction. He was interested to the extent of about one million in the Chicago Rolling Mills, and half that amount in a similar corporation at Milwaukee, Wis. His stock in the Wyandotte Rolling Mill exceeds half a million, and his floating property is valued at nearly or quite this amount. He owned real estate to the amount of over two millions of dollars, and had in the neighborhood of three millions invested in different speculations. Just what the value of his property was at the time of his death it is impossible as yet to say.

Capt. Ward has been during many years a prominent member of the Republican Party, and was extensively known throughout the country. He leaves a family of five children by his first wife, all grown up, three sons and two daughters. By his second wife, who survives him, he has two children, a boy of five years old and a girl two and a-half years of age. She is now on a visit to friends in Conneaut, Ohio, and has been telegraphed to.

Capt. Ward leaves a will, made some six or eight months since, of which Messrs. E. B. Winans, of Cleveland, T. C. Owen, of Detroit, and Owen Potter, of Chicago, are executors.

An inquest was held by Coroner Cahill, and the jury found that death resulted from apoplexy.

AGNES STRICKLAND'S WILL.

The *Illustrated London News* says that the will, with two codicils, dated respectively June 29, 1871, and Nov. 18, 1872, of Miss Agnes Strickland, late of Southwold, Suffolk, who died on July 13 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Miss Jane Margaret Strickland and Mrs. Sarah Gwillyam, the sisters, the executrixes, under £3,000. The testatrix gives the copyright of the *Lives of the Queens of England* to her sister, Mrs. Traill, and her nephew, John Percy Strickland; the school abridged edition in one volume she declares to be the joint property of herself and her sister Elizabeth, who assisted her in preparing it, and she gives to her said sister the remaining half share, so that it now wholly belongs to her; the ring and a locket, both with the hair of Catherine Parr, she gives to her nephew, Robert Strickland; an original painting of King Henry VIII., a painting of Jane Seymour, his Queen, and a painting of Edward VI. to her sister Elizabeth; and a likeness in oil of herself to the South Kensington Museum.

CONDITION OF THE WEST.

PROSPERITY OF THE FARMERS AND DEALERS—LACK OF GREAT ENTERPRISES.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, (Dem.,) Dec. 30.

May it not be that certain classes, for whom the present times are hard times, attribute the blame to the wrong cause? Is it scarcity of money, or something else, which makes it difficult to get a living? As a matter of fact, there was never before so much money in the Western States as at this time. There has never been so large a volume of currency sent out from New-York and disbursed for the products of the country in one season as within the last three months. Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis all report the money market active, and loans to be had at low rates. In this city the bankers tell the same story, and the rapid development of a disposition for outside speculations in grain and provisions indicates clearly that the money is not wanting for any class of legitimate operations which reliable business men are disposed to engage in. Whatever of hard times there is in the country presents some peculiar features. The distress is local and confined to certain classes. The Eastern States are suffering somewhat a stagnation of business and money scarcity. Cotton and woolen manufactures are depressed by low prices for goods, and those industries are suffering a partial suspension. A great many operatives and artisans are out of employment, and the cost of provisions is high. The East is not at this time prosperous. Both the iron and coal industries are depressed, and the former has little to find in the near future of a hopeful or encouraging character. There is no ground for envy or malice toward the manufacturing regions of the country. But while the West is enjoying a season of comparative prosperity, and her activities give strong promise of an early awakening, there are here some classes who find the avenues of business shut up against them, and the work of providing for themselves and families beset with formidable difficulties. It is not so with all. In the first place, the farmers are in a prosperous condition; never more so. They are not in debt. For two years they have been taking in sail, living close, buying moderately, and keeping out of the operations that involved them in debt. The influence of the Grange organizations has been active for nearly two years, and it is one of their fundamental teachings to buy for cash and keep out of debt. By applying this doctrine, they claim, and no doubt with truth, that they have saved many thousands, perhaps millions, of dollars to their members. The vast sum of money paid for corn and hogs have gone into the hands of farmers, and are there still in large proportion. Times with farmers in the West are not hard. The complaints that were somewhat loud a year ago have died out, so that even Farmer Smith, of Illinois, and the discontented Hoosier Olleman have but poor encouragement in the rehearsal of the husbandman's grievances. As a consequence of cash at the fountain head in the hands of farmers, the merchants are prosperous. You hear no grumbling among them now. Two months ago the tide of money circulation had not started, and collections were very close and hard. Now, all is changed. With low prices for all fabrics, and not high figures on groceries, trade is lively, pay easy, and all careful merchants are doing well and feeling well. That class who handle the crops and meat provisions of the country are not more disturbed than they always are. Business with them is ever a sort of a chill and fever operation, to-day excitement and to-morrow depression. Who, then, are crying out with good cause? That class of men who depend on employment which is furnished by active and aggressive improvements. If a man is out of business, out of a situation as an artisan, laborer, or willing-to-do-anything sort, he is not likely to run against a job three or four times a day. There is a decided lull in what people call enterprises. The railroad business is paralyzed in all its stages. Building is almost suspended, although twelve months hence will probably see a wider resumption of it than is now generally anticipated. Roads which are in operation are forced to decided retrenchments. Their employes are reduced in numbers and cut down in wages. The effect of stagnation in this field of operations is very great, turning back a large force upon the ranks of men seeking employment. Building outside of this city is considerably checked, and mechanics of all trades are in excess of the demand just at the present. Manufactures, mining, and iron-making, all being slow and limited, add to the accumulation of unemployed labor. The relaxation in these directions is not now due to the scarcity of capital, nor the difficulty of borrowing money, but to the men who should borrow and use it. The open road to profitable investments is not plain to be seen; the confidence and courage of men were shaken by the panic, and the blank uncertainty of what currency the country is to have, and the financial system which may be finally settled upon keeps in suspense that line of enterprise which gives wages and salaries. It is a condition which cannot last long. The spirit of activity will not tolerate it. A sick man, after a while, gets so weary of his room that he will leave it at any hazard. Neither can the condition be suddenly and arbitrarily changed. The financial fight of theories must go on to the end, and the return to full work must be made by gradual approaches.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEVADA.

The official canvass of the vote of Nevada for State officers on the 3d of November has just been made and declared. It shows some curious results, some of the officers elected being Republicans, and some Democrats. The statement is as follows:

	Vote.	Maj.
FOR GOVERNOR.		
J. C. Hazlett, Republican	7785	
L. R. Bradley, Democrat	10310	2525
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.		
John Bowman, Republican	7920	
Jewett Adams, Democrat	9519	*1599
A. J. Hatch, Independent	601	
MEMBER OF CONGRESS.		
William Woodburn, Republican	9240	612
A. C. Ellis, Democrat	8627	
JUDGE SUPREME COURT—LONG TERM.		
W. H. Beatty, Republican	9932	1776
A. M. Hillhouse, Democrat	8156	
JUDGE SUPREME COURT—SHORT TERM.		
Warner Earll, Republican	9322	578
C. H. Belknap, Democrat	8742	
ATTORNEY GENERAL.		
Moses Tebbs, Republican	8956	
J. R. Kittrell, Democrat	9050	94
CLERK SUPREME COURT.		
C. F. Bicknell, Republican	9209	379
B. H. Hereford, Democrat	8824	
SECRETARY OF STATE.		
J. D. Minor, Republican	10592	3093
C. D. Spires, Democrat	7499	
CONTROLLER.		
W. W. Hobart, Republican	11019	4101
T. R. Cranley, Democrat	6918	
TREASURER.		
L. I. Hogle, Republican	118	
George Tufly, Republican	8467	
Jerry Schooling, Democrat	9494	*1027
SURVEYOR GENERAL.		
John Day, Republican	10073	2173
G. Haist, Democrat	7405	
SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
S. P. Kelly, Republican	9070	*637
A. H. Willis, Democrat	8433	
E. Spencer, Independent	327	
STATE MINERALOGIST.		
H. R. Whitehill, Republican	9442	539
W. F. Stewart, Democrat	8903	
STATE PRINTER.		
C. C. Powning, Republican	8967	
J. J. Hill, Democrat	9071	104

*Plurality.

A VALUABLE RAM.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has seen it stated in Australian papers that a pure-bred merino ram, owned by Mr. Gibson, of Tasmania, and reared by him there, was sold in Melbourne a short time ago for the sum of 680 guineas. While the ram was in Mr. Gibson's possession the amount of money raised by the animal's male progeny alone was estimated at upward of 5,000 guineas. Merino rams and their breeding of merino sheep seem to be almost as profitable in Australia as gold digging. We have heard, continues the *Pall Mall*, of an English sow and her litter fetching $7,000 in Japan, but that was when the mania for fancy pigs had seized the wealthy Daimios, just after they were recovering from their mania for cats and lop-eared rabbits. But merino rams in Australia are purchased by shrewd, careful colonists, who are not intent on gratifying passing whims, but on making money.

A GREAT INDUCEMENT.

A Paducah (Ky.) merchant publishes the following card in the local newspapers: "As an incentive to young men who contemplate matrimony, I offer to the first couple, residing in this city or county, who shall marry in the year 1875, a nice breakfast table."

NEW FOES TO THE FELINE RACE.

The following statements appear in a communication, without date, in the Richmond (Va.) *Whig*: "In a recent number of your paper, it was announced that a fatal epidemic prevailed extensively in many parts of the State among the feline race. In this neighborhood the disease has been raging, and the lives of many of the race have been destroyed by it. Some of the physicians here have ascertained that it is *trichina*—the same disease which has caused the death, at different times and places, of a great number of cattle and hogs. When cats were attacked with the disease, it was believed that there was no remedy—that death was inevitable. When I was in Richmond at the last State Agricultural Fair, a lady at whose house I was a guest informed me that she had found in a case of her own, that calomel was an effectual remedy. During the past week a half-grown kitten of my own, of remarkable beauty, was attacked by the disease. The above-mentioned remedy (five grains of calomel) was applied, and she is now well, hearty, and playful. The publication of this remedy may be instrumental in saving the lives of many cats."

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD.

MR. ABRAM HEWITT, THE RECEIVER, ARRAIGNED BY THE UTICA HERALD.

Some time ago Mr. Abram Hewitt, the Receiver of the Midland Railway, stated, in a letter to the Utica *Herald*, that the road was "no longer run at a loss," but the statement of accounts for the year ended Sept. 30 last, shows a loss of $286,382. The Utica *Herald*, speaking of this matter, says:

"This sworn statement of the Receiver does not sustain the assertions made in the above quotation from his letter. On the contrary, it justifies the most serious apprehensions regarding the immediate future of the Midland road. It indicates beyond cavil that it has been going from bad to worse since the day it began business. Here is a deficiency of $286,382 11 in a year, the difference between the cash receipts of the road and its payments for other purposes than those of construction. This deficiency is the result of a year's business, during which the expenses of the road have been cut down to the lowest possible figure. It represents a business which takes no cognizance of the capital invested in the construction and equipment of the road. It does not include the default in interest, now aggregating over $320,000. It does not include the obligation for taxes, amounting to over $100,000. It states that the rentals paid during the year aggregate but little over $10,000, whereas it is a matter of public notoriety that the rental of the Clinton branch alone is many times that sum. This rental was paid last July, by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and it represents a portion of the deficiencies of the Midland not in the above statement. In addition to these facts, there is another equally distressing, which would go to disprove Mr. Hewitt's statement that the Midland has paid expenses ever since the 30th of September last. The employes of the road have not been paid their wages since that date. The price of their labor for nearly three months is now due them. This sum must aggregate $100,000. If the road is paying expenses at present, it is a cruel and almost criminal thing for the Receiver to withhold the wages of its employes at this season of the year. The difficulty they have experienced in receiving their dues has for a long time been one of the most unfortunate features of the case. They are paid but a pittance, and for this they have been compelled to wait months for each installment. At this season of the year, and especially in these cruelly hard times, the sufferings of some of these employes with large families are, to our personal knowledge, very severe. If labor could be obtained elsewhere, the majority of them would doubtless quit their present job. This is the exigency that the Midland must face with the revival of business and the demand for labor. These facts again raise the question of the possible abandonment of the Midland as a through road. Such abandonment now seems to be the only feasible escape from the present condition of things."

THE SALVAGE OF THE AMERIQUE.

Judgment was given Dec. 19 by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council upon the appeal which was instituted by the owners of the French passenger steamer L'Amérique against the decision of Sir R. J. Phillimore in the High Court of Admiralty. The claim was instituted in the court below by the owners of the bark Auburn, and of the steamers Spray and F. T. Barry, the former for discovering and leaving two hands on board the Amérique, and the two latter for towing her into Plymouth. The event took place on April 13 last, after the Amérique had been abandoned by her crew and passengers off Ushant, on the plea that she had sprung a leak, and was unmanageable. She was discovered by the Auburn as a derelict, and was subsequently found to be of the value of £155,000. The learned Judge of the court below granted £30,000, against which the appeal was instituted. Their lordships were of opinion that, although the value of the property saved was the largest on record, yet considering the extent of the services performed by the salvors, they would recommend her Majesty to reduce the award to £18,000, or by two-fifths of the original amount.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

GRAYLOCK INSTITUTE.
A few vacancies for the Winter Term, commencing Jan. 6, 1875. For catalogues, apply to BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening. Young men prepared practically for business in one quarter. Private desks can now be secured.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, NOS. 71, 73, AND 75 East 61st st., New-York, a few steps from Central Park.—This YOUNG LADIES' Family and Day School for English, Classics, French and German, will resume its work—after the Christmas recess—Jan. 5, 1875.
Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

A GOOD HAND-WRITING TAUGHT IN TEN private lessons. Apply from 3 to 8 o'clock at rooms, No. 1,261 Broadway, above 31st st.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY. Up-town College, Broadway, corner 34th st. Book-keeping, arithmetic, common and higher English branches, classics, &c.; writing lessons, $3 per month.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE, FOR BOTH sexes, reopens Jan. 4; references, patrons and clergymen. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE for young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, Long Island.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A CHRISTIAN MAN COMPETENT TO assist in an institution for adults; must be thoroughly practical, yet kind-hearted. Address, stating age, experience, and references, H. H., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF GERMANY will give lessons for 30 cents a lesson. Address TEACHER OF GERMAN, No. 222 West 40th st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EPIPHANY.—REV. DR. POTTER, RECTOR OF Grace Church, will preach the Epiphany sermon at St. Luke's Church, Hudson st., opposite Grove, Wednesday night; service 7:30 o'clock.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK MAHER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Patrick Maher, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of February, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja5-1aw3wTu*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of December, A. D. 1874, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD A. ROBERTSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NELSON ALVORD, Jr., and HENRY R. DOWNS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Nelson Alvord, Jr., and Henry R. Downs, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their creditors' petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of December, A. D., 1874.
ja5-1aw3wTu* EDWARD P. WILDER, Assignee.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Jan. 4, William Kennelly sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under direction of Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, the lease for ninety-nine years of the two-story frame house and lot 22 by 67.11, No. 17 Cherry street, north side, 174.5 feet west of Roosevelt street. J. C. Ashley purchased the property for $4,150. Also, sold by similar orders, under the same Referee, the four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot 22.6 by 100.5, on the south side of Fifty-fifth street, 147.6 feet west of Madison avenue. Edward Oppenheimer, plaintiff in the legal action, bought the property for $11,000 over mortgage and interest of $25,875; total, $36,875.

D. Simpson sold, by order of administrator, the lease for two and a half years, at the annual ground rent of $200, of the house and lot 24 by 78, No. 207 Henry street, on the north-west corner of Clinton street. Mrs. Cummings, one of the parties in interest, purchased the property for $200 over and above five months' back rent and four years' unpaid taxes.

D. M. Seaman adjourned the assignee's sale of the leasehold premises known as the Metropolitan Theatre, Nos. 128 and 130 Mercer street, to Jan. 11.

On Saturday last A. H. Nicolay & Co. sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, the four-story brick tenement house and lot 25 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh street, 225 feet east of Second avenue, to Henry Goldsmith, for $8,050, which sum added to the summary of sales made last week makes the total amount of City realty sold by public auction $171,757.

George H. Scott adjourned the foreclosure sale of the lease of the premises on the east side of Second avenue, 50.5 feet north of Sixty-fourth street, to Jan. 27.

Mr. John N. Wyckoff, of the firm of Wyckoff & James, of the City of Brooklyn, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Wyckoff having sold out his interest to his partner, and taken an office at No. 21 Park row, New-York, where he will conduct a regular real estate brokerage and auctioneering business.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land on the north-west corner of King's Bridge road and Jefferson avenue, 124.6 by 126, by 120 by 126, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Oliver J. Wells, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on the west side of Grand Boulevard, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first street; five lots, each 25 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirtieth street, 125 feet west of Grand Boulevard; three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, 250 feet east of Twelfth avenue and Riverside Park; and two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, 300 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of the plot of land 206.6 by 300, on the north side of Thirteenth street, 88 feet east of Avenue C.

BUILDING RECORD.

NEW-YORK.

For the week ending with Saturday, Jan. 2, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported to the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

Greenwich street, Nos. 239, 241, and 243, one iron and brick first-class store, three stories, 52.6 by 98; Andrew and William Little, owners.

Norfolk street, No. 66, a brick tenement, five stories, 25 by 62; K. Karg, owner.

Opdyke avenue, south side, 350 feet east of Third street, Woodlawn Heights, a frame tenement, two stories, 18 by 26; Mary Hill, owner.

Lexington avenue, north-east corner of Seventy-seventh street, a brown-stone, first-class dwelling, four stories, 18.6 by 50; J. F. Sharkey, owner.

Tenth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundredth street, a brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 60; C. W. Kearney, owner.

First avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street, six Nova Scotia stone stores and tenements, each four stories, 119.6 (and 5) by 24 by 45; John McGowan, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Second avenue, north-east corner of First street, unsafe north gable and ceilings of ball-room and top floor; John Shappert, owner.

East Third street, No. 46, unsafe balustrades on roof; Frederick Stahl, owner.

East Third street, No. 44, unsafe balustrades on roof; Mr. Huber, owner.

East Third street, No. 42, unsafe balustrades on roof; W. H. Falconer, agent.

East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, No. 210, dangerously-unsafe brick cornice; Levi Adams, owner.

Frankfort street, No. 55, unsafe front and east gable walls; Jessie Sherwood, owner.

Norfolk street, No. 153, unsafe front wall, lintels, and piers; C. Stigeler, owner.

East Tenth street, south side, 225 feet east of Avenue D, unsafe north wall, front brick cornice, gutters, and leaders; John Roach, owner.

Stanton street, north-west corner of Cannon street, unsafe east gable wall, also lintels and chimneys; H. S. O'Brien, owner.

Elm street, No. 194, unsafe front and rear wooden gutters and dangerously-unsafe chimneys; M. & S. Sternberger, owners.

West Forty-second street, No. 509, unsafe rear wall; B. McCormick, owner.

Leonard street, No. 128, unsafe rear wall supports; E. M. Mason, agent.

West Thirtieth street, No. 604, in a dangerously-unsafe condition throughout; John Heins, owner.

Unsafe Chimneys.

Roosevelt street, No. 55, Richard Fitzpatrick, owner.

Third avenue, No. 2,282; Charles Kopper, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, JAN. 4.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

A four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 22.6x100.5, s. s. of 55th st., 147.6 ft. w. of Madison av.	$36,875
A two-story frame house and lease of lot, 22x67.11, for 99 years, No. 17 Cherry st., n. s., 174.5 ft. w. of Roosevelt st.	4,150

By D. Simpson.

The lease for 2½ years, ground rent $200 per year, of the house and lot, 24x78, No. 207 Henry st., n. w. corner of Clinton st., $200 plus 5 months' back rent and 4 years' unpaid taxes.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 2.

Delancey st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Lewis st., 25x75, Philip Lohnet to Ann Butler	$20,000
King st., s. s., No. 38, 20x100; Charlotte A. P. Craig, widow, to Sarah Caroline, wife of Edward G. Buckenham	10,000
11th st., n. s., 250.3 ft. w. of 5th av., 20.1x103.3; Mary A. Phillips, widow, to Robert Westcott	25,000
22d st., n. s., 352.6 ft. w. of 6th av., 21x93.9; Sally Ann, wife of William Youngs, to Luke Fitzgerald	22,500
33d st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th av., 75x98.9; C. Huber to W. A. Juch	28,000
54th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x100.4; L. N. Crow to H. Hilton	21,250
76th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2; foreclosure; Jerome Buck to John Davidson	3,250
76th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2; J. Davidson to The Second Union Co-operative Land and Building Society	3,500
78th st., s. s., 169 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; William A. Juch to Charles Huber	22,000
111th st., n. s., 240.4 ft. w. of Avenue A, 77.8x100.11; Victoria, wife of Monmouth H. Chambers, to James C. De la Mare	56,000
112th st., n. s., 247.2 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.10x100.11; same to same	13,000
112th st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.11; John P. Hunt to Joseph Murray	4,500
116th st., s. s., 310 ft. w. of 2d av., 18.9x100.11, foreclosure; M. Ely to E. Baird	10,750
124th st., n. s., 247 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.11; Victoria, wife of M. H. Chambers, to J. C. De la Mare	18,000
127th st., s. s., 271.3 ft. w. of 4th av., 18.9x99.11; J. H. Bates to C. L. Mead	16,000
2d av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 32d st., 25x100; W. Cauldwell, to J. J. Burchell	8,000
Hudson River Railroad, n. w. corner 62d st; runs n. about 27 ft.; thence w. to new Bulkhead line; thence s. to centre 62d st.; thence e. to w. s. Hudson River Railroad; thence n. to beginning; William C. Wetmore, to William H. Vanderbilt	30,000

LEASES RECORDED.

5th av., No. 620, 3⅓ years, per year	$5,000
10th av., No. 559, 5 years, per year	1,200

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

5th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 50th st., 25x100; Charles H. Gardner to George W. Kidd	$55,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone residence on West 58th st., near Central Park; the healthiest part of the City; house in splendid order; finished in the very best manner; all latest improvements, burglar alarm, &c. Will be sold or leased at a reasonable figure. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered; would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 59th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—STORE IN WARren st., near Church, seven floors for merchandise; adapted to a Western wholesale dealer in notions and dry goods. Principals only apply to GUSTAVUS TAYLOR, No. 292 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house; all improvements; No. 159 Lexington av., between 30th and 31st sts. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NOS. 7 West, and 12 and 19 East 57th st.; 41 West 56th st.; 1 East, 18 West 52d; 16 West 52d; 5th av., 5, 42, 463, 614, 675, 746, 781, 909. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE.—145 acres, fifty miles from New-York; well watered; good wood land; a fine young apple orchard in bearing, and other fruit; good buildings; 2-story house, 11 rooms; four miles from Harlem Railroad; near churches, schools, stores, and post office; healthy location. Address J. O. or C. H. EGGLESTON, Salem Centre, Westchester County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FRUIT OR DAIRY FARM.—71 ACRES; NEAR depots; five miles from Middletown, Orange County. Map, &c., at No. 1 Park place. C. H. OLIVER.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

REDUCTIONS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT FOR 30 DAYS ONLY,

BEFORE SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING!

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET,
GRAND STREET AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS—SINGLY OR IN suites, to let in house No. 33 East 17th st., Union square, (next to Everett House, newly arranged and fitted with bath rooms, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c.; halls carpeted and warmed; janitor can serve breakfasts if desired. Apply to OGDEN & CLARK, corner Broadway and 17th st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

FURNISHED HOUSES ON AND ADJOINING 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

CHEAP HOUSES, CHEAP APARTMENTS, AND cheap rooms, to rent, all in good order; also cheap stores, and building suitable for shop or light manufacturing. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY.—FIRST, SECOND, third, fourth, and fifth lofts to let from Jan. 1, 1875; 50x200 feet; between Howard and Grand sts. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 4 Broad st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LEASE—ALL THE LOFTS OF THE SIX-story store, No. 26 Beekman st., through (185 feet) to Spruce st.; fine light; near new Post Office; steam power can be had. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st., entire building, eight floors; $11,000 a year. Apply on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, within thirty miles of City, near station, in village, a modern-built house containing all improvements, with large flower and vegetable garden and ample stable and carriage-house. Address, stating lowest rent to first-class tenant, A. W. LAWRENCE, Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A HOUSE, NOT ELABORATELY finished, but well built, about 22 feet front, between 30th and 40th sts., Madison and 6th avs., at a price correspondent to the times; if desired, possession immediately. Address Box No. 2,350 Post Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. James Buchan & Co., No. 190 Elizabeth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1874.

MARIA RICH, Executrix.
JAMES BUCHAN,
JAMES RINTOUL, } Executors.
ROBERT C. BUCHAN,

A. DE WITT BALDWIN, Proctor, No. 106 Broadway.
d29-1aw6mTu.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO the order of Herman V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALICE ANN SWARTWOUT, late of the town of Clermont, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the law office of G. Tillotson, Esq., No. 335 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated December 1, 1874. CHARLES H. TILLOTSON, Executor.
d8-1aw6mTu*

CLARKSON, MARGARET.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John Henry Livingston, No. 48 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1874.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, } Executors.
ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON,
d8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOYT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of December, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, } Executors.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,
d8-1aw6mT

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of November, 1874. B. L. LUDINGTON, Administrator, &c.
d1-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. GIBBONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 142 Duane street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1874.

JAMES LYNCH,
Executor, &c., of Anna C. Gibbons, deceased.
n24-1aw6moTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONHARD KOHLMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 18 First avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the twelfth day of October, 1874.

PHILLIPINA KOHLMANN, Executrix.
oc13-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of H. L. Morris, Esq., No. 25 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1874. HELEN B. RUSSELL, Executrix.
jy7-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM V. MASON, late of the City of New York, Secretary, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edgar M. Mason, No. 31 Park row, Room No. 20, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of August, 1874.

ANN E. MASON, Administratrix
au4-1aw6mTu* of Hiram V. Mason, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS T. FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 28 Lafayette place, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1874. CATHARINE A. FERRIS,
s1-1aw6mTu* Sole Acting Executrix.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS FOX, Bankrupt.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt, hereby gives notice that on FRIDAY, the 8th day of January, 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he will sell at the store of William Topping & Co., No. 132 Church street, in the City of New-York, the stock of goods of the said bankrupt, consisting of ready-made clothing, cloths, trimmings, &c., and store fixtures. ALFRED W. BATES, Assignee, &c., of said Bankrupt.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1874. d22-1awT*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE, WHOSE NAMES ARE SEVERALLY UNdersigned, desirous of forming a Limited Partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify:

First.—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "RICHARD, ISELIN & CO."

Second.—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the importing of dry goods, and the general dry goods business, on commission or otherwise.

Third.—That the names of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership are as follows: AUGUSTE RICHARD, WILLIAM E. ISELIN, JOHN G. NEESER and JOHN H. ISELIN, all of whom reside in the City, County, and State of New-York, are the general partners; and ADRIAN ISELIN, who also resides in said City, County, and State of New-York, is the special partner.

Fourth.—That the said ADRIAN ISELIN has contributed the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars ($300,000) as capital to the common stock.

Fifth.—That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, 1875, and the period at which the said partnership is to terminate is the 30th day of November, 1877.

Dated the 30th day of December, 1874.

AUGUSTE RICHARD,
WM. E. ISELIN,
JOHN G. NEESER,
By Adrian Iselin, his Attorney in fact.
JOHN H. ISELIN,
General Partners.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WILLIAM KNISELY & CO., expires this day by limitation. WILLIAM KNISELY and CYRUS B. BOSTWICK will sign in liquidation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

WILLIAM KNISELY,
CYRUS B. BOSTWICK,
A. McCOLLUM,
C. B. CHAPMAN,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WILLIAM KNISELY & CO., and will continue the business of Importing and Jobbing Silk and Foreign Dry Goods at No. 360 Broadway.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

WILLIAM KNISELY,
CYRUS B. BOSTWICK,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA,
DAVID W. GLOVER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of BARNUTZ, DIEHL & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. AUGUST FICHT withdrawing from the firm.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

JOHN BARNUTZ,
PETER DIEHL,
AUGUST FICHT.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm name of BARNUTZ, DIEHL & CO., for the sale and manufacturing of furniture.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

JOHN BARNUTZ,
PETER DIEHL,
G. F. P. BLATT.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SALTZMAN & CO., expires this day by limitation. VICTOR VUILLAUME and AUGUSTE SALTZMAN will sign in liquidation.

VICTOR VUILLAUME,
AUGUSTE SALTZMAN,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874. ARNOLD NICOUD.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of SALTZMAN & CO., and will continue the business of manufacturing and importing of watches.

VICTOR VUILLAUME,
AUGUSTE SALTZMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, AND PARIS, Jan. 1, 1875.

MR. JOHN NORRIS ROBINSON WITHdraws this day from our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris, on account of ill-health.

MR. J. HOOD WRIGHT, heretofore residing in Philadelphia, will become a resident partner in New-York.

MR. CHARLES H. GODFREY is this day admitted a partner in our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris, resident in Philadelphia.

DREXEL & CO.,
Philadelphia.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
New-York.
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
Paris.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. B. MEEKER & CO., No. 29 Wall st., for the transaction of a general banking business. Gold, stocks, bonds, and foreign exchange bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. We refer, by permission, to Bank of New-York, N. B. A.: Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son. W. B. MEEKER, late Cashier Bank of New-York. W. B. MEEKER, Jr. THOMAS B. MEEKER, Member New-York Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

W. B. MEEKER THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MEEKER, WORDEN & CO., and the business will hereafter be continued by the remaining partners, DANIEL T. WORDEN and JAMES H. LEVERICH, under the old firm name of WORDEN & LEVERICH, No. 48 Wall st.

THE FIRM OF I. B. NEWCOMBE & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation. I. B. NEWCOMBE will sign in liquidation.

I. B. NEWCOMBE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875. M. E. RIVAS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name of I. B. NEWCOMBE & CO. at No. 17 Broad st. I. B. NEWCOMBE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875 JOSEPH PACKARD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of MYERS BROS. & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs. F. and H. MYERS will sign in liquidation.

F. MYERS,
H. MYERS,
J. POLLAK.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of MYERS BROTHERS, and will continue the manufacturing of cigars.

F. MYERS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875. H. MYERS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COpartnership under the firm name of HORACE R. KELLY & CO, for the transaction of a Shipping and Commission business, and for the importation and sale of tobacco, succeeding to the firm of ROBERT E. KELLY & CO., except as to liquidation.

HORACE R. KELLY.
JEAN D'HUMIERES.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our houses in this country and England.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

OFFICE OF SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK, No. 30 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

MR. J. G. MILLS ENTERS MY FIRM this day as special partner, contributing the sum of $100,000. The firm will hereafter be conducted under the name of S. W. BOOCOCK & CO.

S. W. BOOCOCK.
J. G. MILLS, Special.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of NICOUD & HOWARD, for the purpose of importing and selling watches and watch movements.

ARNOLD NICOUD,
HIRAM HOWARD,
No. 12 John st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

MR. JOHN E. READ AND MR. EDWARD P. HAFF are this day admitted as partners in our firm. HOWARD, SANGER & CO.
JAN. 1, 1875.

MR. FREDERIC L. AUCHINCLOSS IS ADmitted to our firm as a partner, from this date.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

THE FIRM OF BERRY & HEISER IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. N. BERRY will sign in liquidation.

NATHANIEL BERRY,
HENRY A. HEISER.

MR. CHARLES G. PETERS HAS BEEN THIS day admitted as a partner in the firm of BALDWIN & KIMBALL.

T. B. BALDWIN.
G. S. KIMBALL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

MR. DENNING DUER HAVING DECIDED ON account of continued ill-health to retire from active business withdraws from our firm, and ceases to be a member thereof from this date.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

We are happy to announce that Mr. HENRY GOTHOUT will be associated with us in business from date.
JAN. 1. 1875. THOMAS DENNY & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SECOND story, for two gentlemen, their wives, infant, and nurse; private table; location between 30th and 14th sts., 6th av. and Irving place; best references given and required; no other boarders. Address immediately, Mrs. MAYHEW, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished, sunny rooms, with board; en suite or singly, and every requisite for a first-class house; dining-room on first floor, and table well provided; references exchanged.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; house first class; location pleasant and neighborhood unexceptionable. No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, AMERICAN PLAN, corner 38th st. and 6th av., Murray Hill.—A few elegant suites and single rooms; rates moderate. W. L. FISH.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—A LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished front room, on fourth floor, suitable for lady and gentleman or single gentleman; references exchanged.

A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, WITH good board; also single rooms; location 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295, NEAR 31ST ST.—HANDsome and well-furnished apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, with private table only; references exchanged.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR IN ELEGANT BROWN-stone house, No. 347 West 48th st., fully furnished for house-keeping; immediate possession; would sell furniture cheap.

NO. 257 4TH AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, communicating; also parlor and bedroom for gentleman and wife.

NO. 34 WEST 46TH ST.—FOURTH STORY, front room, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with board. References exchanged.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, having southern exposure; house first-class; references. No. 230 West 30th st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS in Stevens House, 27th st., to let till May; suitable for gentleman and wife; ask for suite No. 93.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, double and single rooms for gentlemen. A few table boarders can be accommodated.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS off Broadway, an elegant suite of rooms, with or without private table; references required.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—LARGE, FINELY furnished third-story front room, in private family; water, gas, fire, ample closets; every convenience.

TWO CONNECTING SECOND-STORY ROOMS to let with board. Apply at No. 35 West 27th st.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—SECOND STORY, large front room, furnished; two hall rooms.

BOARD WANTED.

A FAMILY OF FOUR PERSONS, A GENTLEman, his wife and two daughters, want board in a strictly private family. Two pleasant rooms required with all necessary conveniences. Location, 20th to 48th st., between 4th and 7th avs. Terms must be moderate. Address J. H., Post Office box No. 1,407.

BOARD WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIvate family, in good locality, for three persons, adults; terms must be moderate. Address R. S., Post Office Box No. 2,273.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, BROADway and 12th st. Entrance, No. 49 12th st. Location the best in the City. GEO. P. HARLOW, Proprietor.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A NUMBER OF GOOD SERVANTS WANT situations.—Cooks, laundresses, house-workers, and young girls; also, good colored help, to suit for City or country; German, Swedes, English, French, Irish, &c., promptly supplied at very reduced wages by the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST., Mrs. HARDMAN.—Select servants; Protestants, German, Irish, French, Scotch, colored, and Swedish; City or country; lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, will be found a number of very desirable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., families can obtain first-class servants of all nations, males and females.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy Protestant girl who is quick and orderly with her work; is also a good waitress, or will do the family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will work for moderate wages. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE ENGlish girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; is kind and obliging; is quick and active about her work; has no objection to the country; is fond of children; has good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL TO do chamber-work and waiting or chamber-work and sewing in a private family; is willing and obliging; eight years' good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl, speaking English; is neat; willing to be useful; nine months in this country; wages no object. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian baths.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR AN EXCELlent chamber-maid and seamstress, who has been in her family for over seven years. Call for two days, between the hours of 11 and 2, at No. 206 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or plain seamstress; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 166 East 56th st.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, STEADY WOMAN, WHO IS a good cook in every branch; cooks meat, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent bread and biscuit maker; no objection to the country; understands the care of milk and butter; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A HEALTHY, CAPABLE SCOTCH woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a good family; is an early riser and not afraid of work; has good reference; understands her business thoroughly; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; IS AN EXCELlent cook and baker; would assist with or do the coarse washing of a small private family; has good City reference, four years' from one place; a good family that keep their help long may apply. Can be seen at No. 462 8th av., between 33d and 34th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—A young woman with excellent testimonials from last employer would like a place in a private family; is a good family cook and laundress; moderate wages. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for K. K.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WELSH woman, as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; UNDERSTANDS English, French, and American cooking; game, pastries, breads, and desserts of all kinds; City reference; no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Call or address No. 157 West 27th st., rear, second floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, other as chamber-maid and waitress, or seamstress; good City reference from their last place. Apply at No. 242 East 35th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN; who is a good cook, washer, ironer, or general house-work: for country or City; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS PLAIN cook and to assist with the washing in a small private family; good City reference; a good home preferred to wages. Call at No. 348 West 37th st., second floor, front room.

AMUSEMENTS.

MACCABE.—ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., between 5th av. and Union square.—Every evening at 8, in his highly-successful monologue,

BEGONE DULL CARE.

Music, ventriloquism, and character delineations. PERSONATIONS AND SONGS, ROMANCE AND REALITY.

"Miss Mary May," "The Fascinating Fellow," "Love, Beautiful Love," "The English Railway Porter," "Terry O'Mulligan," and the dual deception of "SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN," in which Mr. MACCABE will PERSONATE TWO CHARACTERS AT ONCE, (MALE AND FEMALE,) remaining upon the stage in full sight of the audience.

Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 50c. extra; Family Circle 25c.; juveniles under fifteen years of age, half price.

Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

MRS. ROUSBY as THE LADY ELIZABETH.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, also for the SATURDAY MATINEE, Mrs. ROUSBY, the renowned English actress, will appear in her original character of THE LADY ELIZABETH, as played by her nearly 1,000 times, in Tom Taylor's grand historical play, in five acts, 'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN, produced, after elaborate preparation, with new scenery, properties, costumes, and appointments, and a powerful cast, including

Mr. GEORGE CLARKE.

Seats at box office and No. 701 Broadway.

**SATURDAY, 1:30 P. M., FIRST ROUSBY MATINEE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY. ALBANI.

STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA. TUESDAY, Jan. 5. Positively the only appearance in Brooklyn of MLLE. EMMA ALBANI.

LA SONNAMBULA.

Mlle. EMMA ALBANI.................Amina
Signor BENFRATELLI.................Elvino
Signor SCOLARA.................Count Rudolpho

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Musical Director and Conductor.........Signor E. MUZIO

Admission, $2. Reserved seats, $1 extra. Family circle, $1. Tickets for sale now at Brooklyn Academy and No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

** To prevent a rush at the door, $1 and $2 admission tickets will be sold during the day.

MAX MARETZEK, THE RENOWNED CONDUCtor and operatic impressario, gives his personal attention to advanced pupils, and to those preparing for a public career, at the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.

The OPERA OF MARTHA will be given this season, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, by pupils, with Chorus and Orchestra.

BOWERY THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 5, 1875.
Mr. FRANK JONES, in his Drama of
THE BLACK HAND.

Third week of the great pantomime of the Three Dwarfs.

EIGHTH GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.—CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison av. and 42d st.—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1875, at 4 P. M. Organist, HENRY EYRE BROWN; Vocalist, Mrs. P. D. GULAGER. Admission, 25 cents.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2. The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS A first-rate cook in everything; capable and reliable; or cook, washer, or ironer in a private family; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; CAN DO VERY nice cooking; is an excellent baker, and makes a variety of desserts; is willing to assist in the washing; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; is neat and tidy; has the best City reference from her last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PROTestant girls; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; together or separate; in City or country. Call at No. 409 West 26th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

COOK AND WASHER.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; eight months' references; speaks English; is a good cook and baker; is neat, honest, willing, tidy, and agreeable with servants. Call at the Swedish servants' office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—IN A SMALL FAMILY; WILLING TO ASsist in washing; has the best of City references; understands game and pastry cooking. Call or address No. 135 West 28th st., top floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, A real cordon bleu, who is thoroughly capable of taking the place of a man and act as cook and house-keeper. Seen at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young colored woman; understands her business thoroughly, and has good reference. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS A GOOD plain cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and is a good bread and biscuit maker. Call at No. 116 West 19th st., rear house.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN (WITH one child) in a small family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; willing to do general house-work. Call or address Spörle, No. 628 Hudson st., grocery store.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A RESPECTable woman; understands all kinds of soup and game dishes, good pastry baker; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 699 3d av., near 44th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; understands meats, soups, game, &c.; excellent baker; good reference. Apply at No. 674 3d av., between 42d and 43d sts., third floor, back room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERman girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-worker. Apply at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; expert baker and pastry cook; nine years' reference. Call at No. 121 West 28th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—MISS BARBER, AN OLD, EXperienced dress-maker, will go out by the day. Call at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOKS, nurses, waitermen, &c., at the shortest notice at the HOME BUREAU, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—IN A HOTEL, BOARDING-house, or private family; thoroughly competent; first-class references. Call or address M. H., No. 106 West 24th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY in a hotel or private family; the first preferred. Address D. M. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family; has good reference. Address, by letter, Advertiser, Mott Haven (N. Y.) Post Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, to do general house-work; a good cook, washer, and ironer; is willing to go in the country. Address M. M., No. 316 6th st.

INVALID'S NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman. Apply to No. 103 Clinton place, (8th st.,) City. References from the best physicians.

LADIES WISHING DRESS-MAKING DONE at their homes by day or week can be accommodated by calling on or addressing Dress-maker, No. 18 East 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as laundress; a small family preferred; several years' excellent reference from former employers. Call at No. 370 7th av., second floor, back room.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady; is a first-rate housekeeper and manager; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing, care of a dairy, &c. Any one wanting a valuable person in their house, with best references, address Housekeeper, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—IN A FAMILY going South for the Winter; understands all kinds of family sewing, also cutting and fitting; can give good City references. Address E. J. S., Station D, Cooper Union.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH WOMAN AS nurse to growing children, &c.; will do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN TO take care of an invalid, or monthly nursing; is American; best references given. Apply at No. 134 Bowery.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT INfant's nurse, with excellent City references; is equally good in sickness or in health. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse; is open for an engagement, or would care for an invalid; best reference. Address No. 753 9th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a competent seamstress, willing to assist in chamber-work; has seven years' references from her last place; can operate on the machine; her lady can be seen. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN PERSON; SPEAKS French and English; a good seamstress; dresses hair; will be useful and obliging; can take care of a young lady; good references from her present employers. Call from 11 to 2 o'clock at No. 11 East 45th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL; is a good waitress, and would assist in chamber-work; is very obliging and highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressing perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; three years' reference from last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, AS first-class waitress; good City reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 61 West 17th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WOman, wishes two or three families' washing and ironing at her home; understands her business in all its branches; good reference, if required. Call or address Mrs. D. T. Brown, No. 9 East 39th st., for three days.

MALES.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A THOROughly-experienced English butler, who has lived as head-waiter and single-handed in private families; good reference given. Address G. L., Box No. 42 Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN or stableman, or would make himself generally useful in a private family. Call at No. 57 Bethune st.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S NEW-YEAR'S GIFT TO THE PUBLIC!

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING FOR THE MASSES!

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Seats in Family Circle.................30 cents
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ALL THE ELEPHANT AND CAMEL RACES, AFTERNOON and EVENING.
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MLLE. VICTORIA, AERIAL QUEEN, AFTERNOON and EVENING.

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The greatest equestrian spectacle of the age, giving a truthful illustration of Great Britain's most aristocratic amusement. It introduces several hundred of the leading ladies and gentlemen, with all the bold equestrianism and thrilling incidents of a genuine hunt with stag and hounds.

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INDIAN LIFE, INDIAN LIFE,
with native Indians, squaws, and pappooses, Mexican rangers, &c.

Grand menagerie open at 1 and 6:30. Performance at 2:30 and 8. Box-office open from 9 to 4. Seats secured six days in advance.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 7, AT 2.

THIRD AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSAL.

Admission, 75 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 9, AT 8.

Third Symphony Concert.

OVERTURE, Paris and Helene.................Gluck
SCENE and ARIA, second act Euryanthe.................Weber
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ.
SYMPHONY No. 6, D minor, (first time).................Raff
WOTAN'S ABSCHIED....... } Walkueren (manuscript)
FEUERZAUBER, (first time) } Wagner.
The vocal part by Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ.
SYMPHONY No. 5, C minor.................Beethoven

Admission to concert, $1 and $1 50; Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on MONDAY MORNING at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

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The original and far-famed
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Family Matinée SATURDAY, at 2. Seats secured.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A Protestant man and wife; no incumbrances; man as coachman or gardener; can make himself useful about a gentleman's place; wife a first-class laundress; best of City or country references. Can be seen for this week by asking for M. K., No. 39 Greenwich av., corner of Charles st., basement door.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; horses, harness, and carriages; fifteen years at the business; has the best of City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience in the care and treatment of horses; thoroughly understands his business; good groom and steady driver; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address E., or Coachman, No. 20 East 4th st., carriage repository.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man who thoroughly understands his business, and is a good and careful driver; is thoroughly acquainted in Brooklyn and New-York; has six years' reference from his last employer. Address J. N., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; good groom and steady driver; City or country; unexceptionable references; will be found willing and obliging. Address A. H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he will recommend in every particular; is strictly temperate; fourteen years' best City reference. Call or address, Thomas, Box 289 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; UNderstands gardening if necessary; will be found willing and obliging; seven years' first-class reference. Address C., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—BY A MARried man of long experience, which his reference will certify is of the very best; can come highly recommended in the City. Address J. C., No. 644 6th av.

GARDENER AND FARMER, OR GENERAL Manager, who possesses a thorough knowledge of those departments; also, scientifically versed in constructing, laying out, &c.; unsurpassed credentials of twenty years. Apply or address S. T., 681 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AGED twenty-four years; temperate, and willing to work for a small salary; can give the best of City references. Address, for one week, J. F., Box No. 71 Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, where he can make himself useful; would travel with a gentleman; has reference. Address H. B., No. 344 East 16th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, WITH City references; is quick in his movements; very neat, willing, and obliging; dress salads excellently; speaks sufficient English; wages moderate. Call at the Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st., East of 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man, as waiter, in a private family; understands his duties perfectly in every respect; four and five years' reference from former employers. Address J. N., Box No. 82 Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER—COOK.—BY MAN AND WIFE, (GERman;) woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; man as waiter; both are thoroughly competent, and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Call at No. 77 Madison av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITER in a private family; understands his duties perfectly; best City reference. Address H. G., Box No. 39 Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITER in a private family or boarding-house; excellent references. Call or address No. 243 West 15th st., third floor.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, WHO IS A good waiter and willing to make himself useful; City or country; has good reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

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SEVERAL SMART, PUSHING YOUNG MEN to travel and sell Dry Goods from samples. Apply, with references, Box No. 1,752, Post Office, New-York.

WANTED.—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE CITY, where a house-keeper is kept, also a kitchen-maid, a cook, one thoroughly understanding her business; references required. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d av.

WANTED—BY A LADY IN THE CITY, A LADY'S maid; one accustomed to fill the position as maid and seamstress; City references required. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d av.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A DRY-GOODS commission house, an American boy residing with his parents, who can come well recommended. Address Box No. 1,128 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—AN INVOICE CLERK; SALARY MODerate. Address, with references, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,056 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO GO OUT of the City, a good family cook; references required. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d av.

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FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

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PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
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Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in LE MENUET DE LA COUR.

GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE. SEVENTEENTH WEEK.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
REMEMBER! LAST WEEK
REMEMBER! LAST WEEK
REMEMBER! LAST WEEK

OF THE
THEATRICAL SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
MR. JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his great rôle and success,
COLONEL MULBERRY SELLERS,
in MARK TWAIN'S popular drama.
114th performance, TUESDAY, Jan. 5.
FRIDAY—Testimonial benefit to Mr. Raymond.
SATURDAY—LAST SELLERS MATINEE.

FRENCH OPERA SEASON
begins Monday, January 11.

Mr. STUART has the honor to announce that, in conjunction with

MM. MAURICE GRAU AND C. A. CHIZZOLA,

he will give a season of

FRENCH OPERA,

commencing on the 11th of January.

This enterprise will put musical Paris into direct communication with musical New-York. Some of the finest operatic artists of the French capital will seek in a new world to double their renown, and the most brilliant operatic creations of the current year will be reproduced here while they are still dazzling and delighting the metropolis of gayety and mirth in Europe.

The company which is now introduced to the musical world of New-York is mainly made up of the artists who have just been performing opera comique and opera bouffe throughout a brilliant season of sixty nights at Havana, and who have won extraordinary success in that superb tropical capital, which ranks with Barcelona and Prague for the fastidious critical severity of its judgment. It has been reinforced also by many recent Parisian successes, and will comprise:

Mlle. CORALIE GEOFFROY,

from the FOLIES DRAMATIQUES, where she created the part of Eloise, (her first appearance in the United States.)

M. DE QUERCY,

first Tenor of the principal opera comique and bouffe theatres of France, (first appearance in the United States.)

MLLES. LEONTINE MINELLY,
BLANCHE GANDON,
ESTHER DOUEL,
ROSE BLOUDELET,
EMILINE LIVRY.

MM. CH. DE BEER,
DUPLAN,
VALAIRE,
VALTER,
CHANTAL,
GERAUD.

The opening opera of the season will be Bazin's charming opera comique,

LE VOYAGE EN CHINE,

which will be presented with new scenery and appointments, to be followed by the

REIGNING SENSATION
OF EVERY EUROPEAN CAPITAL,

Lecocq's last and crowning triumph, more brilliant even than its predecessor, "La Fille de Madame Angot,"

GIROLFE-GIROLFA,

which will be presented for the first time in America, with new and beautiful Moorish scenic pictures by M. Morgan, R. Marston, A. Voegtlin, and H. Isherwood, and new costumes and properties, unique and classic, from the author's own models. The sole right of representation of this chef d'oeuvre has been purchased by Messrs. Grau and Chizzola for a large sum.

Sale of tickets will commence WEDNESDAY, when the subscription lists will open for boxes and reserved seats.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

THE PALACE OF TRUTH.

EVERY NIGHT at 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30.
Gilbert's great fairy comedy a success.
GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR SCENERY.

Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ, (who has been specially engaged,) as the Princess Zeolide; Mr. LEWIS JAMES, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, Mr. HART CONWAY, Miss ANNIE GRAHAM, NELLIE MORTIMORE, NINA VARIAN, and others in the cast.

*** Seats may be secured one week in advance.

Due notice will be given of the first production of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, which has been prepared as the important Shakespearean revival of the present season, and in which Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT and Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ will appear. The new scenery by Roberts, Witham, and Seavey.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

SPECIAL MATINEE, THURSDAY, Jan. 7, at 2.
THE PALACE OF TRUTH.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Curtain rises promptly at 8 o'clock.
Play is over at 11:10 o'clock.

EVERY NIGHT,

Adolphe D'Ennery's great romantic drama, adapted for this theatre by Hart Jackson, Esq., and entitled

THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY
SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 1:30, fourth matinée of THE TWO ORPHANS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. GRAND SUCCESS!

EVERY NIGHT and for the (SATURDAY) MATINEE of this, its SECOND WEEK,

Charles Dickens' charming story,

☞ LITTLE EM'LY. ☜

The cast of characters is exceedingly strong, including the popular actor and author,

MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,

who will give his inimitable impersonation of the part of WILKINS MICAWBER, as performed by him at the Olympic Theatre, London, for over four hundred consecutive nights.

The delightful play is superbly illustrated—the principal pictures being the illuminated Cathedral, The Ark on the Sands, The Storm Scene and Shipwreck.

SEATS MAY BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

J. B. JOHNSON,
Champion Swimmer of the World.
THE GARNELLAS,
in double somersault from shoulder to shoulder.
BURTON STANLEY, the lyric star.
Miss Blanche Ellerman, Gus. Williams, Sanford and Wilson, Rickey and Barney, &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

EVENING AT 8.	THIS AFTERNOON AT 2.
W. T. MELVILLE IN SMOKE.	THE FACTORY GIRL AND SAM, THE GROCER'S BOY.

MISS SARAH F. SMILEY, BY INVITATION of the Ladies' Christian Union, will give a Bible lesson daily this week, at 3:30 P. M., in the chapel of Broadway Tabernacle, corner 6th av. and 34th st. All are invited.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

Are the best made. The touch elastic, and the tone powerful, pure and even. WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine imitation of the Human Voice. Prices extremely low for cash during the Holidays. Monthly installments received, or for rent until rent money pays for them. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Traveling and Local AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. Box 3,567.

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PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

PIANOS.—JOHN F. NUNNS, (SUCCESSOR TO Nunns and Clark,) superior square and upright pianos. No. 147 East 26th st.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—THE annual meeting will be held at the library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, at 8 o'clock. Major Gen. JOHN WATTS DePEYSTER will read a paper on "The Life, Character, and Public Services of Major Gen George H Thomas. ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

LECTURES.

Y. M. C. A.
ASSOCIATION HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 8,

REV. EDWARD EGGLESTON

Will lecture on "THE CHILDREN'S PARADISE."
Tickets, 50 cents at the door.

DRY GOODS.

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WASHINGTON.

AGITATION IN FAVOR OF CUBAN RECOGNITION.

THE RUMOR SET AFLOAT BY BOND SPECULATORS—PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF INDEPENDENCE RATHER THAN ANNEXATION—DEPLETION OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Cuban sensations, stimulated by the change of the Spanish Government, are originated by and in the interest of the same crowd of speculators who have appeared in connection with these affairs so often before. Whatever may be done by our Government will not be likely to secure the payment of Cuban bonds, and will not profit those agitating the recognition of the Cuban Republic, and endeavoring to incite a Spanish war. So far as recognition is concerned, there is nothing in the law of nations which entitles the revolutionists on the island to be regarded as belligerents. They have no political organization, no seat of Government, no code of laws, and no seaport.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CAN DO.

But our Government can protest by itself or jointly with other nations against the continuance of the barbarities that have been practiced by the Spaniards in Cuba. It can demand that the rules of civilized warfare be observed in the treatment of prisoners, and that the pledges previously made for the abolition of slavery in Cuba be redeemed. The ultimate results of such demands might be the independence of Cuba. There is no desire anywhere manifested to have the island annexed to the United States, but there has always been a strong sentiment here in favor of Cuban independence. The island once free from Spanish rule, the terms of the Monroe doctrine would embrace it, and it would come under the protection of the United States. The commercial advantages of such a condition can hardly be estimated. But as to what action our Government will or may take, there is nothing but speculation. It would seem to be a fitting occasion for the special message which the President has announced he would send to Congress on the relations of this Government with Spain, and it is expected at an early date.

THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The increase of the public debt during the month of December, and the necessity which has arisen for the suspension of the sales of gold by the Government have turned the attention of Congress to the future prospects of the Treasury, and there is renewed talk of restoring the tax on tea and coffee, and adding to present rates of duties on other articles the ten per cent. which was stricken off at the last change of the tariff. The receipts from Customs have not been so large during the past three months as for the three months succeeding the panic of last year. It is generally thought that the decline in Customs receipts will be permanent, and that it depends on the economy in expenditures that is becoming to a certain extent fashionable with the people, and the consequent reductions of imports. The condition of the revenues is such as to force the attention and consideration of Congress, and whether it results in the imposition of any new taxes or not, it will surely lead to carefulness in the appropriations of money.

RECIPROCITY TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND HAWAII.

Next week it is understood that negotiations for a Reciprocity treaty between the United States and Hawaii will be begun by the State Department, with Chief Justice Allen and Henry A. Carter, Special Commissioners appointed by King Kalakaua.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY—SOME NEW DISCLOSURES.

A subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means have been making an examination of certain accounts in the bank of Riggs & Co., and it is said that two new names have been connected with the subsidy business, though they are not publicly mentioned. King has made remarks here that are construed into a threat against parties not yet mentioned. It begins to look, therefore, as though there would be such a falling out of rogues that, if honest men do not get their dues the rogues themselves at least will be exposed. The truth is only just beginning to appear in regard to Pacific Mail, jobbery and the attempts that have been made to relieve members of Congress are likely to meet with signal failure in spite of the expectations that have been aroused that the money would be traced to outside parties.

OPPOSITION TO THE FINANCE BILL.

There will be earnest opposition to the passage of the Senate Finance bill on the part of the extreme inflationists. Judge Kelley is outspoken in opposition, and says the passage of the bill will bring disaster to every material interest of the country, and that, before the Forty-fourth Congress expires, he will be able to rise in his place and, pointing to the ruin wrought, will say, "I told you so," and move for its repeal. It seems not improbable to Republicans now here that a caucus will be held on Wednesday night to determine the course of action in regard to the bill. Those who favor the three-sixty-five per cent. bill are of opinion that, should a caucus be held and a fair opportunity be given them to discuss the pending bill, they can defeat it, or prevent the passage of a resolution binding the members to vote for it in the House. It is declared that, should such a resolution be passed in caucus, there will be a bolt. How far the disruption would extend is uncertain, as very many of the Republican members have yet to arrive. The opinion prevails that it will not embrace more than a half-dozen, and certainly not enough to defeat the bill. A prominent Republican member said, to-night, that he was informed by leading Democratic members, that their party would not interpose serious obstacles to the passage of the bill. They want simply to make a record of opposition, and really desire the Republicans to pass it, believing that its effect will work the defeat of the Republicans in coming elections.

NO DECISION IN THE FRANC CASE.

No decision has yet been rendered by the Supreme Court in the Franc case. Nearly 10,000 appeals for refund have accumulated at the Treasury Department pending the decision of this matter, the appeals covering fully $3,000,000.

REVENUE REGULATIONS ON THE FRONTIER.

The Treasury Department has issued orders dispensing with the continuous examination of cars crossing from Canada at Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Port Huron, and Detroit. Similar orders will shortly be issued to other points on the frontier. The railroad companies have adopted the directions of the Treasury Department, and in future will see that all cars are properly locked with the Treasury seal, that the cars are perfectly secure, and that the manifests of the merchandise is correctly made, in accordance with Treasury regulations.

SOUTHERN COTTON PERCENTAGE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 4.—The Cotton Exchange telegraphed to Southern Atlantic and Gulf ports and principal interior cotton markets for an average estimate from ten of the most reliable and best posted merchants in each place as to the percentage of cotton receipts up to and including Dec. 31, and have received the following replies: Galveston, 61; Mobile, 60; Savannah, 62; Charleston, 63; Augusta, 73; Macon, 75; Columbus, 78; Montgomery, 76; Selma, 75; Jefferson, Texas, 66; Memphis, 62; St. Louis, 47; Nashville, 63. The average of all is 66.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

PROSPECT FOR THE ADOPTION OF ANY OF THE PROPOSED ROUTES BY CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The committee of the caucus of Republican Senators charged with preparing a policy on internal improvements designed to cheapen transportation to the seaboard, has not yet agreed upon its report. Their consultations have been private, and the propositions presented or discussed among them are not disclosed. The obstacles to securing aid for internal improvements, or committing the General Government to the undertaking of the vast system of transportation routes recommended by Mr. Windom's committee, are of a general nature, and cover nearly all the separate projects brought forward. In the first place, the declining revenues will serve to check all unnecessary appropriations during the present session, and economy will be observed, particularly in the expenditures for public buildings, river and harbor improvements, and similar works. The strength of the cheap transportation interest in Congress is far greater than any of the private enterprises seeking Government aid, and yet this interest is so weak that the prospect of obtaining a small appropriation for any of the improvements recommended is far from good. If anything at all is accomplished it will be by concentrating all the cheap transportation forces upon some one project whose cost will be small and the comparative value to commerce very great, such as the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers to connect the Mississippi River with the great lakes. The improvement of this water route was contemplated at the date of the completion of the Erie Canal. A canal between the two rivers was long ago constructed, and at high water boats of three or four feet draught have passed from Lake Michigan up the Fox River, and down the Wisconsin into the Mississippi. The entire cost of such an improvement as would pass boats of 500 tons from the Mississippi to the lakes is set within $3,000,000. The Transportation Committee estimates the amount of wheat on which part of the cost of transportation will be saved by the opening of this route at 60,000,000 of bushels a year, and a saving for a single year of $6,000,000, or twice as much as the cost of the improvement. The Hennepin Canal from Rock Island, on the Mississippi, to Chicago, is another favorite project. This would cost about $4,500,000. The Fox River improvement has the advantage of costing less, and of making a shorter route between the Mississippi and the Eastern ports, since it enters Lake Michigan nearly 200 miles north of Chicago. Both these projects are supposed to have much strength with Northern men, and especially with New-York State and City interests. The wheat that would be brought through the lakes from either of these canals would come to Buffalo for reshipment by either rail, or water, and if 60,000,000 of bushels, as the committee estimates, should be gathered from the country along the canal, it is easy to see what an immense advantage its construction would be to all the ports on the northern route. It certainly seems very unlikely to any, except the most ardent friends of these schemes, that large appropriations can be secured for any one of them, but if anything is done for cheap transportation it is likely to be in this direction. It is not at all probable that Congress will commit itself to aiding any private enterprise, or co-operating with private corporations even to the extent of chartering an international railway, or recognizing the charters of such railways already obtained from State laws or State legislation. The cheap transportation people will not ask for any subsidy, but expect the Government in whatever it does to act independently, and carry on the improvements as Government works, wholly under the control of Government officers.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE LEGISLATURE TO MEET ON THE 6TH—THE FIRST BUSINESS.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The Legislature, which assembles on the 6th inst., will undoubtedly be organized the same as last year. The principal competition is for the offices of Clerk of the House and Sergeant at Arms. It is understood that Gov. Gaston is anxious to have the inauguration take place on Thursday, so that the Legislature may get to work with the least possible delay. A great amount of important business will be put before that body the first week of the session, as, under a resolution of the last Legislature, all commissions, commissioners, and committees appointed by them, were instructed to report during the first week of this session. Among these are the commission to inquire into the expediency of revising and amending the laws of the State relating to taxation and the exemptions therefrom, the commission to investigate and report the facts relative to the Lee and New-Haven Railroad, the committee of investigation into discrepancies in county expenditures, and the committee appointed to report estimates and make recommendations relative to the utilization of the South Boston flats for terminal facilities for railroads. The liquor question will also be one of the first which will be brought to the attention of the incoming Legislature.

MEETING OF BONDHOLDERS OF THE C., C. AND I. C. RAILROAD.

A meeting of the stock and bondholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad was held at the Metropolitan Bank, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the reports of the committees appointed at the previous meeting. The Bondholders' Committee submitted a report, in which they showed the total amount of the bonded debt to be $24,859,724 25. The committees claimed that under the amended lease the Pennsylvania Railroad was responsible for the interest on the bonds for which the latter alleged they were not responsible. The committee recommended that a meeting of the mortgage bondholders be held to appoint special committees, with power to protect their interests; also, that the second mortgage bondholders be requested to call a meeting to take charge of their interests, and that the two committees co-operate so far as their interests would justify. The report was laid on the table.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The following is a report of the cases in the United States District Court for the year 1874: Admiralty cases commenced, 254; number of cases closed, 53. United States Custom-house cases commenced, 30; number of cases closed, 13. United States common law cases commenced, 105; number of cases closed, 33. Criminal cases commenced, before Commissioner Betts, 20; before Commissioner Osborn, 60. In Bankruptcy—Voluntary petitions, 106; involuntary petitions, 373; number of discharges, 75; number of adjudications in voluntary cases, 106; number of adjudications in involuntary cases, 173. Cases in equity commenced, 169; number of cases closed, 24.

THE DEFAULTING CASHIER OF THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

At the opening of the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday morning Judge Hoffman announced that for peculiar and potent reasons the court would stand adjourned for one week. The trial of Frederick Klennen, the defaulting Cashier of the Hoboken Savings Bank, was to have been commenced yesterday morning, and Klennen, with his counsel, Hon. Leon Abbett, and Klennen's wife, brother, and father-in-law were in attendance, but after a consultation between Judge Hoffman, Mr. Abbett, and District Attorney Garrettson the case was postponed until Thursday of next week.

NEW-JERSEY EPISCOPALIANS.

A convocation of the Episcopal Churches of Hudson, Bergen, and Passaic Counties, New-Jersey—the first one since the division of the Diocese of New-Jersey—was commenced in Grace Church, Jersey City, yesterday morning. Nearly all the churches in the district were represented. Dr. Henry C. Potter, of Grace Church, New-York, preached the opening sermon in the morning, and the evening was devoted to a discussion on Sabbath-school work, in which all present, both clergy and laity, took part. It is understood that the convocation is being held in response to a desire of Bishop Odenheimer, expressed just before his departure for Europe.

THE VICKSBURG MASSACRE.

CONTINUATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

BRIG. GEN. FURLONG IS POSITIVE THE NEGROES FIRED FIRST—OWENS, THE LEADER OF THE NEGROES, SAYS THE CITIZENS WERE THE AGGRESSORS—HE THINKS GOV. AMES THE RESPONSIBLE PERSON.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 4.—The committee met at 10 o'clock. The first witness examined was Dr. Jones M. Hunt, who testified as follows: Have resided here since 1866; on the morning of Dec. 7, owing to various rumors, Colonel Miller asked me to go out on the Grove street road and see if the negroes were approaching. After galloping out five or six miles ran into a body of armed negroes, some of whom cried, "Shoot him." I asked, "Who is in command?" Owen said. "I am Colonel;" and he ordered the men to keep quiet. I asked him what he meant by this proceeding. He said he was going to Vicksburg under Crosby's orders; asked him to ride back with me, which he did. On the way he told me that there were seven hundred armed negroes and eight hundred on another road besides his men, and that Gen. Grant and Gov. Ames were in Vicksburg; that Crosby was in command of all the blacks, and that he had his orders in writing. After we had ridden some distance told him if he and his men attempted to go into the city all would be killed. Owen became frantic, and, showing a pistol, said he would go or die. I tried to reason with him, and seeing that was no use, left him. I had not proceeded far before he overtook me, and accompanied me to near Point Lookout, when Ben Allen, now acting as doorkeeper of this room, signaled Owen, who stopped, and I came on and reported to Col. Miller what I had seen. He told me to secure Crosby. I went to his house, and found Ben Allen there. When I told Crosby I wanted him he declined to go. I started to draw a pistol, and he surrendered. After taking him to the Court-house, I went out to where Miller's crowd was. Col. Miller asked me to get the women and children out of the valley in front, and then to take Owen to see Crosby, which I did. When we saw Crosby he told Owen to lay down his arms and go home. Owen said he would obey the command if I would take him back.

SOMETHING TO PUT IN THE PAPERS.

When we got back, Owen asked me to please write down on paper, "Tell the Radicals to go to ——, for I am done with them and now intend to act with honest people, and to put this in the papers." He then asked me to get some cavalry out of his rear, and he would take his men home. I got some mounted men out of a gap in his rear, and he marched off while I returned to the Court-house. I saw no fighting. The negroes were moving off when I left. I saw some excited men following, and told Col. Miller, who stopped them. Dr. Hunt stated that afterward he was detailed to attend the wounded. The remainder of his examination developed nothing new, except his statement in reply to Conger, that he would have killed Crosby if he resisted, as he regarded him as a leader, and the safety of women and children demanded it; also, that he was Crosby's family physician, and regarded him as a much better man than those who influenced him.

A BRIGADIER GENERAL WHO IS POSITIVE THE NEGROES FIRED FIRST.

Charles E. Furlong, the next witness, was examined by Mr. Speer: I was formerly Sheriff, first appointed by Gen. Ord, and elected twice as a Republican. My last term expired last January. I was elected State Senator at the last election, but both parties voted for me. I was in the Federal army. On the morning of the fight I was in company with Mr. Lanier; I went out on the Jackson road to try and get them to go back; saw Owen's command which began firing; I had no command; am positive the negroes fired first; I was armed then as now," (producing a repeater from his pants pocket.) "There was no attack by us; my mission was of peace and defense; the action of the citizens that day was irrespective of party; about 100 ex-Federal soldiers were in the ranks; politics had nothing to do with it; of my personal knowledge I know of no official corruption.

To Mr. O'Brien—I hold a commission as Brigadier General of militia issued by Gov. Powers, last January. Received orders as such from Gen. Packer last June, to gather up the arms in the hands of the militia here. Think the purpose was to disarm the whites before the August election. Hall's colored company retained their arms. Think the cause of the hostility was the delinquency of the Board of Supervisors in Crosby's case. There is no objection on the part of the whites to honest and competent colored men holding office; the whites acknowledge all the legal rights of the blacks, and want to live peacably with them; two colored School Trustees were elected last August to Congress; know nothing about any color line; never heard of the conviction of the whites that the blacks were unfit to hold office; am in accord with the Republican Party of the nation; don't think there is any Republican Party in Mississippi; was nominated on the Republican ticket for Senator; Gov. Ames and others tried to get me off, but I was elected; two or three colored men ran against me; the corrupt officials are Davenport, Chancery, Clerk, Dorsey, and Cardozo, Ex-Circuit Clerks, all colored; had heard charges against Wilson, the Coroner, and others, during the troubles.

To Mr. Williams—I don't regard my life as in danger from negros; had heard threats, but did not fear them.

To Mr. Hurlbut—Was Sheriff and tax-collector six years. The office was worth from $6,000 to $8,000 a year, though the present Sheriff made more fame than money. He (Furlong) had made and saved more money than any other carpet-bagger.

CROSBY'S BOND INSUFFICIENT.

To Mr. Speer—The attempt to make Crosby give a good bond was only to protect taxpayers—not because he was colored. I never heard anyone say this bond was sufficient. I knew personally it was not. By legal process we might have made $10,000 or $12,000 out of it, but no more. The bond was for $100,000. During January the taxes amount to $150,000.

To Mr. Conger—There were fifty or sixty men on Crosby's bond, but we could not make over $12,000 out of them.

To Gen. Hurlbut—The papers here had formerly abused me like the papers at Memphis used to abuse you, but now the Republican papers were taking up the abuse.

Policemen Walsh and Hays were then examined in regard to taking the Mayor's proclamation out to meet the negroes and being fired on while waving handkerchiefs, in which they substantiated the statement of Mayor O'Leary.

TESTIMONY OF OWENS, THE NEGRO LEADER.

Andrew Owens, colored, a large man with an unmistakeable trace of Indian blood, and the leader of the negroes on the Baldwin Ferry road, was the next witness. In reply to Mr. Hurlbut he testified: I live twelve miles east of Vicksburg, on Lanier place, on the Baldwin Ferry road. Came in on that road the day of the fight with about 120 men from Big Block Bottom. We started about daybreak. After the meeting at the hickory tree Sheriff Crosby told me himself to come in on Monday. My orders were to come armed. He had sent out some letters and bills My orders were verbal, and were given to me at Montgomery's colored men's store in Vicksburg on the Saturday before. Crosby did not state why he wanted us to come. Only knew of one written order; that was to John Taylor, a leading colored man on the Hall's Ferry Road. I did not read it; cannot read. When we started thought the negroes of the country generally understood it as we did. I have no military rank. I did not organize my men. Only half were then armed, and they with old muskets, shot-guns, and pistols. The witness then detailed the meeting with Dr. Hunt, which differed very little from his statement; also, his interview with Col. Miller just outside the city, which substantially agreed with Col. Miller's statement.

Witness continued—I came to the Court-house, where I saw Crosby, and asked him what to do. Crosby said, "Disband your men and go home." I said, "All right." I then asked Col. Miller to get some cavalry out of my rear, which he did. I then told my men to go home. When they got on the bridge the citizens commenced firing, and the men wanted to form in line. I told them no. The firing was still kept up, and some of my men formed into line, when I drew my revolver and forced them to go on. I soon saw one of my men fall. I then jumped into a ditch, where I was captured. Had then fallen back three-fourths of a mile. I think the firing was begun by mounted men. If my men ever fired, I did not know it. The firing only lasted ten minutes. John Kearner captured me and told the others not to hurt me. Saw only three dead men. Was put in jail and kept ten days. Moved on Vicksburg because I was ordered by Crosby. Didn't have time to study it over. Never heard there was to be any violence or robbery. Had heard of the trouble about Crosby. He never told me what he wanted us to do. Said it did not make any difference, and that there was no danger in coming. The order to Taylor was written. Rev. Tom Perkins was to have carried it, but had gone home. Heard Crosby's order read at Hickory Tree. Thought the others were coming on different roads, but had no communication with them. Didn't know half of the men that came with me. While in jail I was allowed to see any one I wished. No propositions were made to me to implicate any one.

To Mr. Williams—Thought Crosby, as Sheriff, had authority as Sheriff to order us in; intended to submit ourselves to him when I arrived.

To Mr. Speer—Had been in Vicksburg the Friday and Saturday before, but only on business. The night after Crosby was forced to resign he came to my house with Tom Broadwaters at 11 o'clock and said he was going to Jackson. Said he had been driven out of his office. I think now his business was to notify the Republican Party to help him to be reinstated; notified men on Sunday morning to meet at Hickory Tree, next morning a notice was printed; it was for the Republican party to meet at Vicksburg; on Monday morning sent them round by two men; about seventy-five or eighty men were there that evening, and talked about coming in; Nelson Wells read it to him; a good many wanted to know what they were wanted to come in for; told them I did not know, but they must come; met next morning as day was breaking; thought all the colored men in the county were doing the same thing; the order was to meet armed; thought we were to obey any legal order of the Sheriff.

WHAT HE WOULD HAVE DONE TO THE PEOPLE OF VICKSBURG.

If the Sheriff had told me that the people of Vicksburg had put him out, and to arrest them all and put them in jail I would have done so; five or six years ago I belonged to a society which required colored people to swear to stand by each other; Col. Furlong administered the oath; when I saw Crosby in jail I didn't reproach him; was not angry with him; when I got back to Col. Miller I didn't curse or threaten Crosby; don't think the object of Col. Miller's men at the time of the firing was to kill my men, only to frighten them. Have no ill feeling toward Col. Miller's men. Believe some of the young men would have killed my men, but the old citizens would not. Would think it my duty to obey the Governor's proclamation. Wouldn't obey the orders of preachers to commit violence. The tickets which we vote are marked. Don't think the colored people would allow a negro to vote one not marked, but would not mistreat him for doing so.

To Mr. O'Brien—The colored people generally belong to societies. I don't think they could do better with their old masters than with any one else. Some of my unarmed men thought they would get arms when they got to the city. Never said Gov. Ames had ordered the men to meet. Did not know my face was hurt until I was captured. Don't know how it was done. Did not tell Murphy I was going to Vicksburg if I had to walk knee deep in blood. Thought Crosby was backed by the Governor. Told my men not to interfere with the country people. Did not tell Ferguson we would make the people of Vicksburg "smell ——."

To Mr. Conger—Col. Furlong dropped off from us when he lost the Sheriff's office; didn't belong to or know of any society which would injure the whites. No black women followed us for plunder or otherwise.

To Mr. Hurlbut—Any of the whites would be glad to get our votes.

To Mr. Speer—Capt. Pease, who was with Furlong when I took that oath, is now United States Senator. There were no white men in my command; don't know of any white Republicans in the county outside of Vicksburg; did not tell Dr. Hunt that the Governor and Crosby were at the bottom of this; can't say whether the Governor advised Crosby to this, but think he did.

OWENS THINKS GOV. AMES THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY.

To Mr. O'Brien—My belief is that Gov. Ames is the responsible person.

To Mr. Williams—This is merely my opinion.

To Mr. Conger—If Crosby had not been interfered with, there would have been no trouble.

Col. John D. Baird was then examined, and the committee adjourned until to-day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The annual meeting of the New-York Historical Society will be held this evening.

Nicholas Schumaker died yesterday at Park Hospital from the effects of wounds he received during a quarrel last week.

Ticket No. 182 has won the poney raffled for the benefit of St. Francis' Hospital, East Fifth street. The holder of the same can obtain the prize by applying at the hospital.

Joseph Brown, aged nineteen, was instantly killed yesterday, by the explosion of a cylinder which he was testing in the coppersmith shop No. 447 West Twenty-sixth street.

The Board of Police met in secret session yesterday, for the purpose of considering the proposed reorganization of the Detective Office. The result of the deliberations, which lasted for several hours, was not made public.

There is now on exhibition at the rooms of the Maritime Association, No. 66 Beaver street, a most ingenious apparatus for detecting a leak in vessels, the invention of J. D. Leech. It is worthy of a visit from parties interested in marine matters.

Yesterday Coroner Croker held an inquest at No. 300 East Forty-second street, in the case of Edward Burke, who died from the effects of a fall he received on Saturday morning, at the Forty-second street Depot. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

The regular monthly meeting of the First Assembly District Republican Association was held at No. 152 Franklin street last evening. Preparations for the reorganization of the association for 1875 were made, and the report of the old association for 1874 read. The meeting then adjourned.

The Supreme Court has rendered a decision sustaining the action of the Arbitration Committee of the Produce Exchange, to the effect that parties who may submit their differences to that committee must abide by its decision unless its mode of hearing cases should be a departure from the usual method.

The Ninth Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening at the Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker street, Mr. Robert Carpenter presiding. Thirty new members were enrolled, and the President announced his intention to appoint standing committees at the next meeting.

The Tammany Society met in secret session last night, Grand Sachem Schell in the chair. The meeting was protracted, and there was considerable speech-making at its close. The Secretary, Joel O. Stevens, stated that the proceedings were entirely of a routine nature. Hon. Nelson J. Waterbury and Peter Woods were present.

The Ninth Class Association of old Public School No. 14 will dedicate a memorial tablet to Mr. Leonard Hazeltine, who was for more than thirty years Principal of the school, at Grammar School Building No. 13, which occupies the site of the old school, at No. 239 East Houston street, on next Thursday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Yesterday morning, while Michael Michaud, Felix Rochal, and Ximenas Taxel were engaged in lowering glass on an elevator at the establishment of Noel & Saurel, at Howard and Crosby streets, the belt slipped from the main pulley, and the platform of the elevator on which the men were standing rushed rapidly into the cellar. The men were severely, though not dangerously, injured.

A regular monthly meeting of the Seventh Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at the club-rooms of the Lincoln Club, No. 12 University place, Mr. Cornelius Van Cott, the President, in the chair. The only business transacted was the election of a number of new members and the appointing of standing committees for the ensuing year.

A meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange engaged in the lighterage business has been announced to take place next Thursday, at 3 P. M., to take into consideration the revision of the rules governing that business. A proposition will be submitted providing that the rules relating to charges and demurrage be left to a committee of the Exchange.

The January Term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday by Judge Sutherland, District Attorney Horace Russell representing the prosecution. Charles H. Haswell, of No. 162 West Forty-fifth street, was selected by the court to act as foreman of the Grand Jury, to whom Judge Sutherland delivered the usual charge prescribed by statute. The members of the grand inquest then retired to deliberate, and a few ordinary cases having been disposed of the court adjourned until to-day.

Yesterday being the first Monday of the month, the usual weekly meeting of the Methodist preachers was devoted to prayer and brief addresses. After adjournment the ministers were entertained with several old-time negro camp-meeting songs by "the Tennesseeans," a company of young colored people of both sexes, now traveling through the North, giving concerts for the benefit of a fund for the establishment of a colored seminary in their native State.

Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, managers of Booth's Theatre, made a purchase yesterday of the elegant steamer Plymouth Rock. Mr. Jay Gould accepting their offer of $150,000. The boat is now lying at the wharf of the Narragansett Steam-ship Company, Newport, R. I., and is said to be in perfect condition. The sale included all the furniture, dining-room plate, &c. The superb vessel originally cost quite a half million. It is the intention of the new owners to begin a number of grand excursions at the conclusion of the theatrical season, and their managerial reputation is sufficiently great to warrant the belief that they will be successful in their new enterprise.

The suit of Abraham D. Hoagland against Stephen H. Alden came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Donohue. It will be remembered that the plaintiff sues as assignee of Mrs. Harriet Ada Trubee, the daughter of the defendant, for the alleged conversion of $20,000 of the bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, and that Mr. Alden was arrested upon this charge and held for several months in custody of the Sheriff. The defendants moved to discharge the order of arrest and stay all proceedings until the plaintiff shall present himself for examination as a witness before trial. Mr. W. H. Anthon appeared for the defendant, and produced the affidavits of detectives and others showing that the plaintiff cannot be found. Counsel for plaintiff stated that he could not be found. The court thereupon granted the motion.

The annual "week of prayer" began with yesterday. Services were conducted in the afternoon at the South Reformed Church, at Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, by Rev. Dr. Booth, who introduced the following subjects for exhortation and prayer: "Thanksgiving and confession, review of the past, thanksgiving for its varied mercies, humiliation for personal and national sins, prayer for God's blessings in the future." Rev. Mr. Burchard, Rev. Mr. Mathews, Rev. Mr. Kennard, Rev. Mr. Triste, and Mr. Knevels took part in the exercises. Services will be held in the same church every afternoon between 3:30 and 4:30 o'clock. They will be conducted to-day by Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse; on Wednesday by Rev. Dr. Taylor, on Thursday by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., on Friday by Rev. Dr. Chapman, and on Saturday by Rev. Dr. Anderson. Sunday evening will be devoted to a general meeting, with addresses by ministers of the various evangelical denominations.

BROOKLYN.

Work was resumed in several departments of the Navy-yard yesterday, in which it had been suspended for some time back.

George Smith, aged forty-nine years, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself at his residence, No. 159 Meserole street. The deceased is said to have been very much addicted to drink.

About noon yesterday John Hondlow, a Custom-house employe, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, attempted to commit suicide by jumping overboard at the foot of Congress street. He was rescued and taken to his home in a carriage.

The mutilated body of a full-grown male infant was found yesterday floating in the water at the foot of Summit street. The body, from which the head and hands had been chopped, was rolled in a piece of oil-silk, covered with ingrain carpet, and the whole tied with a rope.

Hon. Luther C. Carter, Ex-Member of Congress, died on Sunday morning at his residence in the Eastern District, aged seventy years. Mr. Carter was a distinguished politician, and was the first President of the People's Vigilance Committee, after the great frauds on the ballot-box in 1871.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City tax receipts last week were $221,041 47.

The hands employed on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad were reduced in their pay, on New-Year's day, from twenty to fifteen cents per hour.

FRANCE.

FUNERAL OF LEDRU ROLLIN—SECOND BALLOT IN CERTAIN ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The funeral of M. Ledru Rollin took place to-day. There was no religious ceremony. MM. Louis Blanc, Victor Schoelcher, and Arago were present. Immense crowds, numbering upwards of 100,000 people witnessed the procession and burial. The affair is regarded as a formidable Radical demonstration.

A second ballot will be necessary for member of Assembly in the Hautes-Pyrenees. The united vote of Branhauban, Republican, and Alicot, Septennalist, exceeds by 10,000 that cast for the Bonapartist candidate. M. Branhauban will retire in favor of Alicot, who has adopted a more Republican tone in his latest political manifesto. A Republican triumph is considered certain.

SPAIN.

THE JURY SYSTEM SUSPENDED.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—A decree has been issued suspending the jury system.

LATEST FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

THE TROOPS GONE BACK TO QUARTERS—THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE DAY'S WORK—THE DEMOCRATS TO ORGANIZE ANOTHER LEGISLATURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 5—1:15 A. M.—The United States troops on duty are about 1,800 strong, including infantry, artillery, and cavalry, under the immediate command of Gen. De Trobriand. At midnight they had all gone to their quarters, except one or two companies of infantry now occupying the State-house.

The Congressional Committee are still in session, examining witnesses as to the organization of the Legislature to-day. Mayor Wiltz and others testified. Their testimony does not differ materially from the account given in the Associated Press dispatches to-night.

Several military orders have been issued to-day, one sending troops to Vicksburg.

The Conservative caucus to-night resolved to organize a Legislature to-morrow. A place of meeting has not yet been decided upon.

No personal violence was used to-day, the citizens everywhere remaining very quiet in the streets, except an occasional outburst of applause about the State-house when favorable news to the Conservatives was brought out.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Corn, Mixed, 89c.; White and Yellow, 90c. Oats firm at 75c. Hay dull; prime, $24; choice, $26. Pork held sparingly at $21. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 112. Exchange—New-York, sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 45.

CINCINNATI, Jan 4.—Hogs—Receipts, 12,750; market opened quiet and closed active; very few unsold; common, $6 25@$6 75; medium to fair, $6 85@$7 10; good Packing and Butchers', $7 15@$7 25; choice, $7 30@$7 40; the bulk of the sales were to packers at $7 20@$7 35; shipments 1,100.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.—Spanish Gold, 203@204; American Gold, 207@208. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 83@86 premium; short sight do., 87@90 premium; 60 days, gold, 102@103 premium; short sight, 106 premium; on London, 128@132 premium; on Paris, 103@105 premium.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, for Savannah.—T. M. Hichborn, James Foulds, G. R. Tuttle, C. P. Murray, A. W. Wilcor, T. Tehan, J. Bleney, F. Stewart.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Suevia, from Hamburg.—Henry Sallenbach, William Voigt, Louis Lindemann, J. Philippson, John Uhl and son, Eva Wackbach, J. Vatter, G. Berg, Henriette Loewenthal, Elias Rosenthal and son, Adolph Loewenthal and wife, Manny Glaser, A. Von Hahn, Robert Weire, Francis Hill, John Moll.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets....4:48 | Moon rises..5:53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:05 | Gov. Island..6:54 | Hell Gate....7:20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Jan. 4.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Chesapeake, Mangum, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames.

Ships Alexander, Murphy, Moliendo, Peru, J. S. Spinney; Forfarshire, (Br.,) Jones, London, Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Barks Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Armstrong, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Brazileira, (Ger.,) Jachens, Richmond, E. Pavenstedt & Co.

Brigs Magnus, (Swed.,) Edstrom, Penarth Roads, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Morris, St. John, P. R., J. V. Onatavia; Ysadore Riorida, (Br.,) Plummer, Cardenas, Waydell & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Suevia, (Ger.,) Franzen, Hamburg Dec. 16, and Havre 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong head-winds, with high sea, the entire passage. Dec. 24, lat. 48 37, lon. 32, passed a steamer bound E., showing a rocket and red, white, and blue lights; 28th, lat. 45 17, lon. 49 18, passed a steamer bound E., supposed Frisia; same day, lat. 44 47, lon. 51 08, passed an Anchor steamer bound E. The S. brings 37 cabin and 91 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship City of Waco, Greenman, Galveston Dec. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Dec. 30, lat. 37 50, lon. 82 30, saw bark Milo, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) steering E.

Steam-ship United States, Burdick, New-Orleans Dec. 26, and South-west Pass 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker. Had strong head winds, with heavy sea, the entire passage.

Steam-ship Achilles, Tupper, Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 30, with naval stores and cotton to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Mediator, Martin, Fernandina Dec. 28, and Port Royal 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Herman Gelpcke.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Ship Ravenscrag, (of Glasgow,) Dunlop, Calcutta Sept 13, and Sands Head 15th, with mdse. to J. D. Wood & Co.—vessel to Henderson Bros. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 19, and crossed the Equator Dec. 8, in lon. 25 30; has had light variable winds the entire passage; Nov. 5, lat. 28 51 S., lon. 44 20 E., and again on the 7th, lat. 30 08 S., lon. 40 30 E., spoke ship Berkshire, (of London,) from Calcutta for Trinidad, 45 ds. out; 10th, lat. 30 25, lon. 35 50 E., spoke ship Fortune, from Manila for Boston, 86 ds. out; 12th, lat. 30 01 S., lon. 33 E., passed bark Glasiyn, (of London,) bound E.; 15th, lat. 35 S., lon. 25 50, spoke ship Alexandra, from Singapore or Mauritius, for ——; 16th, lat. 36 04 S., lon. 23 20 E., again saw ship Berkshire; 19th, lat. 33 40 S., lon. 15 46 E., spoke ship Philomene, (Dutch,) from Java, for Cork, 46 ds. out; Dec. 12, lat. 7 55 N., lon. 30 W., passed a bark from Montevideo, for Falmouth, 40 ds. out, showing signal letters M B K G; 17th, lat. 15 03, lon. 43 16, spoke bark Fiery Cross, (of Banff,) hence, for Rio Janeiro; 31st, off Hatteras, spoke brig S. M. Collymore, from ——, for New-York.

Bark St. George, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hall, Bombay Sept. 4, with mdse. to Johnstone, Perry & Co.—vessel to C. W. Bertaux. Crossed equator in Indian Ocean Sept. 12, in lon. 82 20 E.; passed Cape of Good Hope Oct. 26, and crossed the equator in Atlantic Nov. 21, in lon. 32; had strong westerly gales off the Cape; in lat. 27 N., lon. 65 W., was becalmed for 12 ds., and since had baffling and head winds; Jan. 2 had a very heavy gale from N. W. lasting 5 hours; Dec. 10, lat. 19 50, lon. 56 05, spoke ship Janet Ferguson, (Br.,) from Manila for Boston.

Brig Kremlin, of (Boston,) Wyman, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., via Hampton Roads Jan. 2, with coffee to E. F. Davidson & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Crossed the equator Nov. 29, in lon. 38; had light variable winds.

Schr. Grecian Bend, Godfrey, of and 15 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with 350 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. William Douglas, McIndoe, Mayaguez 10 ds., with oranges to William Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Sld. in company with schr. A. G. Shortland, for Savannah for orders.

Schr. M. R. Rawley, Rawley, Pascagoula 18 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Georgie B. McFarland, McFarland, Fernandina 11 ds., with lumber to J. Ross—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Arthur Cruse, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with shingles to Demill & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Jeffries, Baltimore, with coal to order.

Schr. Julia Blake, Newman, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Lewis C. Benton, Richards, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Cetacean, Lewis, Provincetown.

Schr. Minne Kinne, O'Keefe, New-Haven.

WIND—Sundown, light, N.; cloudy and hazy off shore.

SAILED.

Steam-ships North Point, for Philadelphia; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; ship Trimountain, for Callao; bark Golden Fleece, for Barbados.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—Arr. barks Henrietta, Havana, via New-Orleans; Marea, (Br.,) Savannah; brigs Romanee, Navassa; Frances Jane, Pernambuco; schrs. Freddie L. Porter, New-London; Starlight, Providence; A. P. Craumar, New-York; Emma B. Shaw, Boston; Grace Bradley, Weymouth, Mass.; Enterprise, Cherryfield, Mass.

Cld. brigs Lophema, (Br.,) St. Jago; Laura, Glasgow; schr. Shiloh, Demerara.

Arr. 3d, barks Maria, (Russ.,) Liverpool; Cherokee, Havana; schrs. William Slater, Boston; Theodore Dean, New-London; Herschell, Hoboken; steam-ship Hudson, Philadelphia, to load for Galveston; and Alice Borda, New-York.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Cld. brig Stella Lodge, Liverpool; schr. Addie Walton, Trinidad.

Arr. schr. Henry Norwell, Mobile.

BRUNSWICK, Ga.—Arr. 3d, schr. Post Boy, New-York. Arr. 4th, schrs. Mary Lord, Savannah; bark Adriatic, do.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4.—Arr. steam-ship D. J. Foley, Baltimore; bark Gertrude, (Br.,) Pictou, N. S.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 4.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Cricket, Rio; brigs L. G. Bigelow, Tybee; Lucy W. Snow, Rio Grande.

Passed out, steamer Wilmington, Havre.

The schr. Everett arrived here to-day in distress, having lost mainboom, mainsails, and foresail. Her decks were swept, and she is leaking badly. She was bound to Booth Bay.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 3.—Sld. steam-ship City of Austin, New-York.

KEY WEST, Jan. 3.—Bark Rex, (Norw.,) from Pensacola, Dec. 12, for Emden, (before reported ashore on Orange Keys,) was got off Dec. 25, by wreckers from Nassau, and arr. here to-day. No particulars.

MOBILE, Jan. 4.—Cld. bark Sinbad, Falmouth or Queenstown, for orders.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 4.—Latest from the steam-ship San Marcus: Winds during the night were brisk from S. E. to N. E., preventing the arr. of the steamers; the vessel lays easy, heading due W., and, even if assistance came in, would be perfectly valueless in the present state of the weather, as no communication by boat can be held while the present sea is running.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Jan. 4.—Arr. schr. Bright Star, (Br.,) St. Johns for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Arr. steamers Mississippi, New-Orleans, and W. P. Clyde, New-York.

SOUTH-WEST PASS, Jan. 4.—Arr. Brig J. M. Burns, Cienfuegos. Sld. schr. J. B. Ford, for ——.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 3.—Arr. steamer William Kennedy, Baltimore. (Capt. Hallet, of steamer Blackstone, reports that the large Nun Can buoy, of Montauk Point, placed there to mark the Great Eastern Rock, has gone adrift, and now lies south-east by east, about two miles from the Light.)

PORTLAND, Jan. 4.—Arr. 3d, brig Ernest, Pernambuco.

Cld. 4th, brig Henry P. Dewey, (new,) Matanzas, and steamer Eleanora, for New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Arr. steamers Catharine Whitney, Providence; Florida, do.; schr. Roxanna Johnston, New-York; steamer Pottsville, New-York; schrs. Jesse W. Carr, Boston; John Rose, do.; steamer Vindicator, New-York; bark St. Christopher, (Ger.,) Liverpool; schrs. B. W. Robinson, Providence; Lizzie C. Hickman, do.

Sld steamers Perkiomen, New-York; Hunter, Providence.

Cld. bark Cazique, (Portu.,) Bristol; schrs. Margaret, C. Lyons, Havana; J. C. Sweeney, Matanzas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Arr. bark Muriel, (Br.,) Newcastle.

TYBEE, Jan. 4.—Arr. steamers Worcester, Boston; Saragossa, Baltimore; schr. Ada S. Shortland, Mayaguez.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 4.—No change has taken place in the condition of the steam-ship Sanmarcus, ashore at South Cape Henry. The sea has been too rough to admit of communication at any time between the ship and shore, except by signals.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 4.—Arr. steamers General Barnes, New York; Saragossa, Baltimore; Wyoming, Baltimore; Worcester, Boston; schrs. Effie J. Simmons, Harrington, Baltimore; Ada G. Shortland, Doane, Porto Rico.

Sld. schrs. James A. Potter, Darien; Sue W. Townsend, Brunswick.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Jan. 4—P. M.—Passed up, steamer Norman, Boston.

Passed down, steamer Perkiomen, Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Below, Brig Wiley Smith, from Nassau.

Cld. steamer Neptune, Berry, New-York.

Sld. ship Reporter, brig Stella Lodge.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 2.—Arr. bark Signal, Boston, for New-York; schrs. G. M. Porter, Philadelphia, for Newburyport; Rising Sun, Boston, for Baltimore; Hannah Little, do., for New-York; S. E. Nightingale, Eastport, for do.; J. W. Dean, (Br.,) Canning, N. S., for do.; Hattie Coombs, Rockland, for Richmond; Isabel L. Pierce, Boston, for Virginia; Susanna, Rockland, for Philadelphia; American Eagle, Newburyport, for do., Thomas J. Lancaster, Boston, for Baltimore.

Sld. schrs. Freddie W. Alton, Daniel Pierson, and Lottie K. Friend.

Jan. 3.—Arr. schrs. Lucie M. Jenkins, Boston, for Virginia; Mary Susan, Thomaston, for New-York, (and sld.)

Sld. brigs Gold Finder, (Br.,) and Wiley Smith, (Br.;) schrs. Charlie Morton, Benjamin Young, (Br.,) Challenge, Fannie W. Johnson, Julia A. Merrill, (Br.,) Emma, (Br.,) and G. M. Porter.

Jan. 4.—Arr. schrs. Mary R. Somers, Hoboken, for Boston; Exeter, New-York, for Bath; Nellie M. Snow, Boston, for Virginia.

Sld. schrs. Rebecca W. Huddell and Minnehaha.

9 A. M.—Wind—W., moderate; snowing.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 4.—Sld. schr. Moses Patten, Havana.

Spoken Dec. 30, lat. 37 50, lon. 82 30, bark Milo, of Yarmouth, N. S., from New-Orleans, for Malaca.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Jan. 1.—Sld. barks Marietta, Savannah and Eliza, New-Orleans.

CIENFUEGOS, Dec. 31.—Arr. brigs Sarah Wallace, (Br.,) St. Thomas; Valencia, Boston.

Sld. bark Francisco, New-York.

Cld. brig Edna, (Br.,) Boston.

Arr. Jan. 1, brig M. H. Morris, (Br.,) Havana; schr, Pedro A. Graw, Philadelphia.

Arr. Jan. 2, bark Idaho, Boston; brigs Juliet C. Clark, New-York; Ida, (Br.,) Kingston.

HALIFAX, Jan. 4.—Sld. 2d, bark Stag, Mauritius; brig Edith, Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.—Arr. 2d, G. P. Sherwood, (Br.,) St. John and Cardenas.

Sld. 2d, steam-ship Cuba, New-York; bark Granton, Charleston.

Arr. 3d, steam-ship Agnes, Galveston and Nuevitas.

Sld. 3d, bark Pedro Plandolit, New-Orleans; schr. Harold, Cardenas.

Arr. 4th, steam-ship City of Merida, Vera Cruz.

MATANZAS, Jan. 4.—Arr. 1st, brig Callao, Caibarien; schr. Delia O. Yates, Philadelphia.

Sld. 3d, schr. Grace, Davis, North of Hatteras; Alice S., Charleston, S. C.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 4.—Cld. brig A. B. Stronach, Penarth Roads.

HAVANA, Jan. 4—A. M.—Arr. steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, Vera Cruz, for New-York, to sail 6th, noon.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Sld. for the United States, Eratabningen, Abraham, Ocean Express, Mustang, Prodromo, Magnus Lagabooter, Ranger, British America, Giuseppe Lanata, and Rosina.

Arr. out on the 2d inst., Formalhaut, Wasa, and Alba.

Arr. out on the 3d inst., Lyn, Golden Fleece, L. J. Westaway, Syringa, Midnight, Mindon, Mira, Jose, Algoma, Kenilworth, Kalos, Vooruit, Palermo, Montreal, H. F. Hussey, Chrysolite, Harry Buschman, Annie Goudey, Northern Chief, Mary G. Reed, Louise Gehm, Sonneoend, Jonathan Chase, Ceferina, Iona, N. K. Clements, and Niagara.

Arr. out, on the 4th inst.: Rufus, Marie Aste, Juventa, Androkles, Agostina Felugo, Expounder, Jennie Prince, and Jedanesti Dubrovacki.

Also arr. out: Dona Sol, Prosperidad, and Carl Angell.

The National Line steam-ship Greece, Capt. Thomas, from New-York Dec. 19, for this port, was off the Lizard at 11 o'clock A. M. Saturday.

The German bark Uriel, from Savannah for Revel, is stranded near Boulogne.

CASH'S

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THE NAME AND TRADE-MARK OF J. & J. CASH

CAMBRIC FRILLING.

IS THE MOST DURABLE AND SATISFACTORY TRIMMING FOR LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS' WARDROBES.

CATARRH

RADICALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED.

From Rev. Dr. DEEMS

PASTOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.

No. 4 WINTHROP PLACE, NEW-YORK.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to the favorable notice of my personal friends Dr. E. B. Lighthill, a physician whom I am able to recommend for unusual skill, from the success with which he has treated a daughter of mine. When I placed her under his treatment she was suffering from catarrh in an obstinate form, which had progressed so far as to injure her whole constitution. Dr. Lighthill succeeded not only in effecting a radical and permanent cure of the catarrh, but also in restoring her general health completely.

Finding in my Pastoral work how widespread catarrhal affections are, it has occurred to me that it is a simple Christian duty to give Dr. Lighthill this statement, trusting that he may use it so as to make others know where they may have skill and attention, which I do not believe can be surpassed in the present state of medical science in this department.

And I deem it due to myself that it be stated that Dr. Lighthill's fee was fully discharged in currency, and this at least is not a clergyman's payment of a pecuniary obligation by an expression of gratitude.

CHARLES F. DEEMS.

During the past twenty years Dr. Lighthill has devoted his attention exclusively to the treatment of Deafness, Catarrh, and Diseases of the Head, Throat, Lungs, and Nervous System, and the many remarkable cures he effected, often in cases of a seemingly hopeless character, are gratefully attested by residents of New-York City of acknowledged standing and respectability, whose testimonials may be seen on application at Dr. Lighthill's Office,

NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY,

No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

THIRD SERIES DRAWING.

This is to certify that at the Series Drawing publicly held this 4th day of January, 1875, at Steinway Hall, in the City of New-York, the following ten Series were drawn, viz.:

Series 495, 1,453, 1,690, 3,664, 3,871, 4,079, 5,931, 6,404, 6,934, 9,076.

The allotment of Premiums will take place, according to the plan of redemption, on MONDAY, March 1, 1875, when the 1,000 Premium Bonds, comprising the above ten Series, will be redeemed, and Premiums amounting to $150,000 will be distributed among said 1,000 Bondholders.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

F. A. ALBERGER, President.
WM. C. MOORE, Treasurer.

REUBEN J. TODD, Secretary.
MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO., Financial Agents,
No. 23 Park row, New-York.

I hereby certify that the above drawing was held in my presence, and sworn to as to the correctness of the same by the above officers of the Industrial Exhibition Company, before me, this 4th day of January, 1875.

M. TURNER FORMAN,
Notary Public City and County of New-York.

FOR SALE!

DRAWN SERIE BONDS,
Participating in the
THIRD PREMIUM ALLOTMENT
Held on
MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1875.

EVERY BOND

REDEEMED WITH A PREMIUM ON

MARCH 1,

For bonds and full particulars apply to

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
NO. 23 PARK ROW,
New-York.

POST OFFICE DRAWER NO. 29.

SMITHS' NEW-YORK PALE ALE.

BREWERY, 18TH ST.,

BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH AVS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

Offer till 1st of February the balance of their stock of

CASHMERES, MERINOES,
WOOL PLAIDS, CAMEL'S HAIR,
SERGES, SILKS, &c.,

At a Reduction of 25 Per Cent. from the Late Low Prices.

ALSO,
ONE CASE OF PRINTED FRENCH LAWNS
Damaged by water.
Closing a consignment of
FANCY HOSE.
By order of Manufacturer.

No. 48 East 14th st., in Union square.

SPECIAL OPENING

OF

Hamburg Embroideries.

On MONDAY, Jan. 4, the largest stock ever offered at retail at 25 per cent. less than the importers' prices.

We will also open 10 cases of

French Undergarments.

our own importation, hand-made and very cheap.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

NO. 48 EAST 14TH ST., IN UNION SQUARE

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000 Western Union. 79
1500 do 78¾
800 do 78⅝
600 do c. 78½
500 do 78½
1400 do 78⅜
1800 do 78½
1600 do 78⅜
2000 do 78¼
600 do c. 78¼
200 do s3. 78⅛
1100 do 78¼
800 do 78⅜
1500 do 78¼
200 do b3. 78⅜
1000 Erie Railway 30
1000 do 30⅛
500 do 30¼
1100 do 30⅛
1300 do c. 30
2800 do 30
1500 do 29⅞
1100 do s3. 29¾
1000 do 29⅞
200 Pacific Mail 34¼
300 do 34⅜
200 do 34¼
500 do 34⅛
800 do 34
400 do 33⅞
500 do 33⅝
500 do 33⅝
400 do 33½
1000 do 33⅝
1100 do 33¾
1000 do 33⅞
100 do c. 34
1300 do 34⅛
100 do 34
100 do 34⅛
400 Union Pacific 37⅛
200 do c. 37
700 do 36⅞
500 do b3. 37
1100 do c. 37
200 do s3. 36⅞
200 Rock Island 103½
300 do 103⅜
500 do c. 103⅜
1200 do 103¼

300 N. Y. C. & Hud 101¾
70 do 102
1500 Lake Shore 79¾
300 do s3 79⅝
600 do 79½
400 do 75⅝
1200 do s3. 79½
1000 do 79⅝
1200 do s3. 79½
700 do 79⅝
300 do b3. 79¾
100 do 79⅝
800 do 79½
36 do 80
300 North-western 48¼
200 do 48⅛
100 do 48
200 do 47⅞
800 do s3. 47¾
300 do 47⅞
200 do 48
200 do b3. 48⅛
200 do 48⅛
200 do s3. 48
200 do 48⅛
50 do 48
300 do 48¼
100 do b. 3. 48⅜
100 N. Western Pref. 62½
100 do 62⅛
100 do c. 62¼
300 do 62½
700 Toledo & Wab 20¾
800 do 20⅝
200 do 20½
500 do 20⅝
200 do b3. 20¾
300 Ohio & Miss 32½
1300 do 32⅜
200 do 32½
800 St. Paul b3. 39¼
200 do 39⅜
1300 do 39¼
200 do s3. 39⅛
800 do 39⅛
200 do 39¼
500 do 39⅛
1100 do 39
600 St. Paul Pref. 58½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

5,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C. 118½
1,500 do b. c. 118⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 114¼
5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. b. c. 113⅞
2,000 5-20 Cou., '65, new 117⅜
500 do small 117
,900 do small 117
,000 U. S. 6s, Currency b. c. 117⅞
,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40 Coup b c. 115

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 118½
5,000 do 118¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 118¼
5,000 do 118⅜
1,900 do small 118
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 12. 118⅜
3,400 do small 118
20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Coup b. c. 114
6,000 do 12. 113⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

5,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. x in 95
000 Tenn. 6s, New 78¾
000 Tenn. 6s, New Series b. c. 55¼
000 Tenn. 6s, New x C. b. c. 55⅜
00 C. B. & Q. Con. 7s 102
00 C. & N. W. Con. C. Gold bds. 82½
00 C. & N. W. 1st. 99⅛
00 C. & N. W. C. 90
00 Galena & C 1st. 104½
00 do 105
00 Erie 4th 97
0 C., R. I. & P. 7s, x in 105½
0 Lake S. C. R. 1st. 101
0 N. Y. C. 6s, '87. 97½
0 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 98¼
0 C. Pac. Gld. bds. 94
0 do 93⅞
0 C. Pac. 1st San Joaquin bch. 82¾
do 83
0 Union Pac. 1st. 91¼
do 91⅛
do 91
do 90⅞
do 91⅛
Union Pac. S. F. 80½
N. J. Cen. 1st C. 103½
Gt. W. 1st, '88. 82½
do 82⅝
W. Union 7s 100¼
do 100
W. Union R. 100
o. & Miss. Con. ex in 96¼
& W. 1st St. Louis Div. 67½
k of Republic 104¾
h Nat. B. x d. 110
antile Bank 112
st. Union b. c. 78⅜
do 78¼
do 78⅛
do 78
do 78⅛
do 78¼
do 78⅛
S. Co. b. c. 34⅜
do 34¼
do 34⅜
do 34¼
do 34⅛
do 34
s3. 33⅞
34
b3. 34
34⅛
34¼
c. 34⅜
b3. 34⅛
34⅜
34⅛
Canal 116⅝

110 Con. Coal b. c. 43⅛
50 Harlem b. c. 128¼
10 American Express 62¼
15 do 62
35 U. S. Express b. c. 59
100 do 58½
3300 Erie Railw'y b. c. 29⅞
1400 do 29¾
50 Panama b. c. 115
25 do 116
17 Michigan Cen 82
1000 L. S. & M. So b. c. 79½
100 do b3. 79⅝
1900 do 79½
700 do 79⅜
300 do 79½
400 do 79⅝
200 do 79½
100 do 79⅜
900 Union Pac b. c. 36¾
1100 do b3. 36¾
200 do s3. 36⅝
1 0 do 36¾
1100 do 36⅝
1600 do 36½
100 C. & P. Gt'd b. c. 88½
17 C., C., C. & I. b. c. 68½
50 New-Jersey 129
300 Chi. & N. W. b. c. 48⅜
300 do 48¼
400 do 48⅛
200 do s3. 48
200 do 47⅞
400 do 48
200 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 62¼
300 do 62
100 N. J. Cen. b. c. s3. 105
5 do opg. 105½
500 Chi. & R. I. b. c. b3. 103¼
400 do c. 103¼
700 do 103
200 do 103⅛
700 do s3. 103
700 C. M. & St. P. b. c. 39
1100 do 38⅞
500 do 38¾
600 do b3. 39
100 do 38⅞
600 do 38¾
300 C. M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 58½
200 do 58¼
100 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 20⅝
300 do 20½
200 do c. 20¾
600 do 20⅞
100 do 20¾
200 do 20⅝
100 Del. L. & W. x div. 106¾
170 do b. c. 107
18 N. Y. N. H. & Hart. b. c. opg. 133
100 Morris & Essex 96
500 Ohio & M. b. c. s3. 32⅜
1200 do 32⅜
1000 do 32¼
100 P. R. of Mo. b. c. b3. 46
200 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 9¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

5-20 R., 117¾
ion s3. 78
78⅛
78¼
78¼
78⅛
78⅛
78½
s3. 78
78
77⅞
77¾
s3. 77⅞
77⅞
c. 77⅞
77⅞
s3. 77⅞
b3. 77⅞
77⅞
77⅞
Hud. 101¾
34⅛
34
33⅞
33¾
s3. 33⅝
33⅞
33¾
33⅝
s3. 33⅝
33½
33⅝
b3. 79⅛
79⅜
79⅜
b4. 79⅛
79¼
105

400 Erie Railway 29⅝
1000 do 29½
400 do s3. 29⅜
100 do 29¼
300 do c. 29⅜
10 do 29⅜
400 do c. 29½
300 do s3. 29½
600 do 29⅝
700 Union Pacific 36⅝
400 do 36½
500 do 36⅜
100 do 36¼
100 North-west s3. 47⅞
200 do 47¾
300 do 47⅞
200 do b3. 47⅞
100 do 48
300 do 47⅞
100 do 47¾
500 do s3. 47⅝
1500 do 47⅝
2100 do 47¾
1000 do 47½
100 do 47⅝
700 Rock Island 103
200 do b4. 103
100 do 102⅞
200 St. Paul s3. 38⅝
1000 do 38⅝
100 do b3. 38⅝
700 do 38½
100 do 38⅝
300 Tol. & Wabash 20½
200 do 20⅝
200 do 20¾
3 Del., L. & West. 107
500 Ohio & Miss. 32¼
100 do s3. 32⅛
300 do 32⅛
100 C., C. & I. C. 9¼
25 do c. 9
200 Atl. & Pac. Pf. 16

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

'81. 118¼
C.,
117⅜
117½
C.,
118½
c. 118⅝

$40,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81 113¾
1,000 b. c. 113⅞
3,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 117¾
50,000 do b. c. 117⅜
30,000 do b. c. 117½
10,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81 118⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

c. 95¼
s. 55¼
d.
c. 56
w.
c. 56
s. 93½

100 Pac. M. S. Co. b. c. 33¾
300 do 33⅞
300 do 33⅝
400 do 33⅞
600 do s3. 33½
300 do 33⅝
100 do 33½
100 do 33¾
100 do s3. 33⅞
100 do s3. 33⅝
100 do 33¾
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. b. c. 101¾
500 Erie b. c. s3. 29⅛
1400 do 29⅝
300 do 29½
500 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 79⅜
100 do b10. 79¼
100 do b3. 79½
200 Un. Pac. b. c. b3. 36½
200 do 36⅜
300 do 36¼
300 do b3. 36⅜
800 do 36⅜
200 Mich. Cent. b. c. 82
50 Clev. & Pitt. Gt'd 88⅝
100 Chi. & N. W. b. c. 47¾
100 do 47⅝
300 do 47¾
200 do b3. 47⅞
1300 do 47¾
600 do 47¾
300 do 47¾
400 Chi. & R. I. b. c. 103
400 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 38¾
600 do 38⅝
100 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 20¾
200 do c. 20⅝
300 do 20¾
15 P., Ft. W. & C. Gd. b. c. 93¼

FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

500 Union Pacific 36⅜
1700 do 36½
900 do 36⅜
100 do 36½
100 do 36⅝
10 N. J. Cen opg. 105½
500 North-western 47⅞
100 do b10. 47⅞
1400 do 48
500 do b3. 48⅛
300 do 48⅛
100 do s5. 48
100 do 48
200 do s3. 47⅞
200 do 47⅞
100 Rock Island b3. 103
200 do 103⅛
500 do 103¼
1000 do 103
500 do 103¼
20 do 103⅛
200 do 103⅜
200 Tol. & Wab b3. 20⅞
300 do 20¾
100 St. Paul 38¾
1000 do 38⅞
300 do 39
300 do 38⅞
200 do 38¾
100 do b3. 38¾
100 Ohio & Miss b3. 32⅜
100 do s3. 32¼
500 do 32¼

MONDAY, Jan. 4—P. M.

The week opened with feverish and unsettled markets in Wall street. The suspension of gold sales by the Treasury was generally unexpected, and caused a rise in gold to 113, which was followed subsequently by a reaction to 112⅜. There was an increased firmness in American securities in London, and an improvement in consols there, consequent upon the gain of bullion by the bank. Vague rumors from Washington in regard to complications with Spain, as well as reports from New-Orleans indicative of trouble, caused some uneasiness, and contributed to intensify the feeling of depression existing on the Stock Exchange, which carried down prices during the day from ⅛ to 1⅜ ₱ cent. At intervals there was considerable pressure to sell the leading speculative securities, especially Western Union and Lake Shore, the former showing the greatest decline of the day. Pacific Mail was weak, and declined from 34⅜ to 33½, notwithstanding reports industriously circulated (and which, of course, were as mendacious as usual) that the long-promised statement would be out to-morrow. Union Pacific declined from 37⅛ to 36¼, and North-west from 48⅜ to 47⅝. The next greatest decline was in St. Paul Common, which fell from 39⅜ to 38⅝, and in Rock Island, which declined from 103½ to 102⅞. The course of Erie was very eccentric, advancing to 30¼ at the opening, and subsequently dropping 1 ₱ cent., finally closing at 29½, a recovery of ¼ ₱ cent. from the lowest point.

The demand for money was quite active during the greater portion of the day, and Stock Exchange borrowers very generally paid either 6 ₱ cent or legal interest. Late in the afternoon the demand slackened, and there were free offerings of capital at 3@4 ₱ cent., the latter having been the closing rate. Discounts remain as last quoted, and prime names are readily taken at 6 to 7½ ₱ cent., varying according to the date of maturity.

The Bank of England made a further gain in bullion to-day of £80,000 on balance, and the London market for securities was strong. Consols closed at 92@92⅛, both for money and the account; old 1865s at 107⅜, 1867s at 108, and new 5s at 103⅜. Erie was erratic, fluctuating at 27@27¾@26¾ and (closing) 27¼. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, at London, is 5⅛ ₱ cent., against 6 ₱ cent. at the Bank of England. The sterling exchange market was inactive and business was at concessions from Saturday's rates. In the late business the market was weak in tone and sales were at $4 85¼ to $4 85½ for good to prime bankers' sixty days' Sterling bills, and $4 90 for demand. Commercial bills are as last quoted. Speculation in gold at the opening was characterized by unusual animation, and the bull feeling was in the ascendant for reasons already mentioned above. The earliest registered transactions were at 113, against 112¾ at the close Saturday. The advance brought out large offerings, and the price made a rapid descent to 112⅜, the decline being assisted by the firmness and improvement in the London market. In the afternoon all the business was at 112½@112⅝, closing 112½. Cash gold was in superabundant supply, and loaned as high as 1-32 per diem for carrying. The bulk of business was at 3 to 7 ₱ cent. per annum. The Customs receipts to-day were $294,000. The Assistant Treasurer has paid out to date $8,199,000 on account of January interest.

Government bonds were irregular. Sixes of 1881 ranged from 118⅜ to 118⅝, and 1867s from 118¼ to 118⅝. New 5s sold at 113¾@114. Currency 6s sold as low as 117⅜. The transactions as a rule were in comparatively small amounts. Railroad bonds were moderately active. Central Pacifics declined from 94 to 93½, and Union Pacific Firsts from 91¼ to 90½. Toledo and Wabash, St. Louis Division, sold at 67½, a decline of ½ ₱ cent. from Saturday. With the above exceptions, there is no important change in the market to report. The dealings in Southern State bonds were confined to Missouris and Tennessees.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$1,497,992 41
Gold payments	1,662,306 09
Gold balance	47,011,334 12
Currency receipts	926,816 22
Currency payments	1,256,963 01
Currency balance	44,466,657 95
Customs	294,000 00

The extreme range of prices of Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101¾	101¾	910
Erie	30¼	29¼	23,400
Lake Shore	79¾	79⅜	22,500
Wabash	20⅞	20½	5,600
North-western	48⅜	47⅝	22,100
North-western Pref.	62½	62	1,200
Rock Island	103½	102⅞	8,200
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39⅜	38⅝	14,400
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	58½	58¼	1,500
Pittsburg	88½	88½	100
Del., Lack. and Western	107	106¾	400
New-Jersey Central	105	105	110
Michigan Central	82	81¾	300
Union Pacific	37⅛	36¼	16,800
C., C., and Indiana Central	9¼	9¼	320
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	32⅛	7,500
Missouri Pacific	46	46	100
Western Union	79	77⅞	52,800
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	15¾	15¾	200
Pacific Mail	34½	33½	41,600
Morris and Essex	96	96	100
United States Express	58½	58½	200
Total sales			200,840

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 4.

	Saturday.	Monday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	113⅝	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	114¼	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	118¾	118⅝
American Gold	112¾	112½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85½@¾	$4 85¼@½
N. Y. Central & Hudson	101⅞	101¾
Chicago & Rock Island	102⅜	103⅛
Pacific Mail	34⅞	34
St. Paul Common	39⅛	38¾
St. Paul Preferred	58¾	58⅜
Western Union	79	77¾
Union Pacific	37	36⅜
Lake Shore	79¾	79½
Toledo & Wabash	21	20¾
North-western Common	48	47⅞
North-western Preferred	62⅝	62
Delaware and Lackawanna	106½	106¾
New-Jersey Central	104⅞	105
Panama	114½	114½
Erie	28⅞	29½
Ohio & Mississippi	32⅝	32¼
C. C. & Indiana Central	9½	9¼
Harlem	128	128

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117⅜	117⅝	5-20s, 1867, r.	118⅛	118⅜
Sixes, 1881, r.	118⅛	118⅜	5-20s, 1867, c.	118½	118⅝
Sixes, 1881, c.	118¼	118½	5-20s, 1868, r.	118	118½
5-20s, 1862, r.	114¼	114½	5-20s, 1868, c.	118¼	118½
5-20s, 1862, c.	114¼	114½	10-40s, r.	114¾	115
5-20s, 1864, r.	116	116¼	10-40s, c.	115	115¼
5-20s, 1864, c.	116¼	116½	5s, 1881 r.	113¾	114
5-20s, 1865, r.	117¾	118⅛	5s, 1881, c.	113¾	113⅞
5-20s, 1865, c.	118¼	118½	Cen. Pac. G.B.	93½	94
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	117⅛	117⅜	West. P. G.B.	84	84¼
5-20s, 1865, n.c.	117⅜	117½			

The Sub-treasury disbursed in coin $682,000 for interest, and $188,000 for called bonds.

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$112,201,597
Currency balances	4,966,785
Gold exchanges	11,777,013
Gold balances	1,880,370

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$62,132,000
Gold balances	2,188,114
Currency balances	2,479,474

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	39
Alabama 5s, 1886	39
Alabama 8s, 1886	49
Arkansas 6s, Fd.	22
Ar. 7s, L.R.&F.S.Is.	12
Ar. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	12
A. 7s, L.R., P.B.&N.O.	12
Ar. 7s, M.O.&R.Riv.	12
Ar. 7s, Ark. Cen.	12
California 7s	109x
Connecticut 6s	104
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.	99
Louisiana 6s	24
Louisiana 6s, N. B.	24
La. 6s, N. F. Debt.	21
La. 7s, Penit'y	21
La. 6s, Levee Bds.	25½
La. 8s, Levee Bds.	25
La. 8s, L. B., 1875	25
Mich. 6s, 1878-1879	101
Michigan 6s, 1883	101
Michigan 7s, 1890	105
Mo. L. B., '81 to '91 in.	95
M.A. or U. due 1892.	90
H. & S. J., due 1875.	98
H. & S. J., due 1886.	93
H. & S. J., due 1887.	95
New-York B. R. L.	105
N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	23
N.C. 6s, N.C.R., J.&J.	52
N.C. 6s, N.C.R., A.&O.	52
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., c. off, J. & J.	38
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., c. off, A. & O.	38
N. C. Fund. Act, '66.	16
N. C. Fund. Act, '68.	16
N. C. new bds., J.&J.	12
N. C. new bds., A.&O.	12
Ohio 6s, '75	99
Ohio 6s, '81	103
Ohio 6s, '86	103
Rhode Island 6s	103
South Carolina 6s	31
S. C., J. & J.	31
S. C., A. & O.	31
S.C. Ld. C., '89, J.&J.	28
S.C. Ld. C., '89, A.&O.	28
S. C. 7s, '88	28
S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	7
Tenn. 6s, old	79
Tenn. 6s, old, ex c.	55½
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	78½
Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	55⅝
Tenn. 6s, new series.	55
Virginia 6s, old	34
N. Y. Coup. B'ty Ln.	105
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	113
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	23
Va. 6s, new bds., '66.	37
Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	36
Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	11

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds.	105
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.	101
Alb. & Susq. 3d Bds.	99
Boston, H. & Erie 1st.	23⅝
B., C.R.&M. 1st 7s, G.	45
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	45
Che. & Ohio Ex Con.	36
Chicago & Alton S. F.	99
Chicago & Alton 1st.	105
Chicago & Alton Inc.	100½
Joliet & Chicago 1st.	105
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st.	109¾
C., B. & Q. Cons. 7s.	101⅞
Chic., R.I. & Pacific	65
C. R. of N. J. 1st, n.	108
C. R. of N. J. 1st, C.	103
C. R. of N.J. Con. C.	104¼
Am. Dock & Imp. Bs.	98½
M.&St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	108½
M.&St. P. 1st, La. C.D.	88
M.&St.P. 1st, I.&M.D.	79
M.&St.P. 1st, I. & D.	72
M.&St.P. 1st, H.&D.	72
M.&St.P. 1st, C.&M.	80
Mil. & St. Paul 2d	76½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	103
Chic. & N.W. Int. Bs.	99
C. & N.W. Cons. Bds.	89
C. & N.W. Cou. G. Bs.	82
Gal. & Chic. ext.	104¾
Gal. & Chic. 2d	101½
Chic. & Mil. 1st	91
Win. & St. P. 1st	71
C.C.C.& I. 1st 7s, S.F.	104½
Del., L. & W. 1st	101
Del., L. & W. 2d	108½
D., L. & W. 7s, con.	106⅛
Mor. & Es. 1st	108
Mor. & Es. 2d	104¼
Mor. & Es. bs., 1900.	96½
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	100⅛
Erie 2d 7s, '79	101
Erie 3d 7s, '83	100
Erie 4th 7s, '80	96⅞
Long Dock Bonds	101
H. & St. Jo. L. G.	104
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75.	101
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	100½
M.So.N.I.S.F.7 ₱ ct.	104½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	102
Cleve. & Tol. new bs.	100
C. P'ville & Ash. n. b.	98¼
Det., Mon. & Tol. bds.	101
Buffalo & Erie n. b.	102
Buff. & State Line 7s	100
Kal. & W. Pigeon 1st.	82
Lake Shore Div. bds.	99
Lk. Sh. Cons Coup. 1st.	100
Lk. Sh. Cons. Reg. 1st.	100
Lk. Sh. Cons. Coup. 2d.	91½
M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902.	101¾
M. Cen. 1st M. 8s, '82. sf.	111½
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101
N.Y. Central 6s, '83	98
N. Y. Central 6s, '87	97
N.Y. Central 6s, R.E.	94
N.Y. Central 6s, Sub.	94
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	102
Harlem 1st 7s, Coup	109
North Missouri 1st M.	82
O. & M. Consol S. F.	96¼
O. & M. Consolidated.	96¼
O. & M. 2d Con	79
Cen. Pac. gold bds	93¾
Cen. P., San Joaq. B'ch.	83
Cen. P., Cal. & O. 1st.	81½
Western Pac. bds	84¼
Union Pac. 1st Bds	90⅞
Un. Pac. Land G. 7s.	89⅞
Union Pac. S. F.	80½
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st.	90½
Pacific R. of Mo. 2d.	79½
Pac. R. 7s, g'd by Mo.	98
Pitts., Ft. W.&C. 1st.	106
Pitts., Ft. W.& C. 2d.	101½
Cle. & P. Con. S.F. 3d.	101¼
Cle. & P. Con. S.F. 4th.	94
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.	68
Rome, W. & O. Con. 1st	91½
St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	94
St. L. & Iron M. 2d.	72
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	73½
Tol., P. & W., E. D.	80½
Tol., P. & W., W. D.	70
Tol., P. & W. 2d	42
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	88
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. div.	87½
Tol. & Wab. 2d	64
Gt. Western 1st, '88.	82½
Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	50

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

America	148
American Exchange	114
Central National	100
Chatham	132
Chemical	1500
City	300
Commerce	118
Corn Exchange	120
First National	200
Fourth National	98
German American	92½
Irving	124
Mechanics'	135
Merchants'	117
Merch'ts' Exchange	100
Nassau	104
New-York	123
Ninth National	99
North America	95
People's	137
Republic	105
Union	130

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 4.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	....
City 6s, new	101⅜	104½
Camden and Amboy	128¼	128½
Pennsylvania	106¾	107
Philadelphia and Reading	108	108¼
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	41	41¼
Philadelphia and Erie	17¼	17⅜
Northern Central	32¾	33
Lehigh Navigation	49½	49⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	97½	97¾

The Commerce Fire Insurance Company of New-York has declared a dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on and after the 11th inst.

The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on and after Jan. 4.

A semi-annual dividend of *Six ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 18 and after, has been declared by the North River Savings Bank.

Messrs. Watson & Legrand, No. 62 Wall street, agents for the Merchants' Bank of Canada, issue bills of exchange and transact a general banking business. The firm enjoy the confidence of the financial community.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF STOCKS in 1874. See HASSLER'S FINANCIAL REPORT, No. 209. Five cents. No. 7 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 4, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	22	Molasses, bbls	3,298
Beans, bbls	213	Candles, pks	825
Bees-wax, pks	2	Leather, sides	13,311
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	390	Rice, pks	71
Copper, bbls	16	Resin, bbls	1,200
Flour, bbls	17,430	Pea-nuts, bags	348
Meal, bbls	151	Spelter, pcs	1,182
Wheat, bushels	15,500	Skins, bales	253
Corn, bushels	67,300	Oil-cake, pks	2,737
Oats, bushels	7,795	Butter, pks	2,022
Rye, bushels	28	Cheese, pks	1,043
Peas, bushels	300	Beef, pks	123
Seed, bags	215	Pork, pks	2,606
Oat-meal, bbls	200	Cut-meats, pks	5,603
Cotton, bales	5,713	Lard, tcs	2,969
Dried Fruit, pks	297	Starch, pks	250
Eggs, bbls	777	Sugar, hhds	637
Flax, bales	118	Stearine, pks	268
Flax-seed, bags	12	Tea, pks	15
Grease, pks	95	Tallow, pks	86
Dressed Hogs, No.	453	Tobacco, hhds	212
Hops, bales	109	Tobacco, pks	1,703
Hides, No.	3,718	Wool, bales	30
Hides, bdls	519	Whisky, bbls	1,115
Lub'ng-oil, bbls	150		

ASHES—Are quiet but steady at $6 50 for Pots and $8 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 951 bbls. Pots and 137 bbls. Pearls.

BEES-WAX—In demand, on the basis of 31c.@31½c. for prime Yellow.

CANDLES—Have been sparingly dealt in since our last, including Adamantine at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been in very moderate demand, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 50; Scotch Gas, $8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been quoted steady, but very dull, with Maracaibo, prime to choice, quoted at 26c.@28c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@10½c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7c., gold. Stock, 2,922 bags, against 4,264 bags same time in 1874.

COFFEE—Rio has been held firmly, but has been less active, business having been checked in part by the meagre supplies available in first hands. Sales have been made of 1,000 bags, by the Gray Eagle, at Baltimore, on private terms, and 4,800 bags by the Fritz at New-Orleans at 18⅝c., gold. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 12,856 bags; sales, 18,630 bags. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is only 2,891 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 25,368 bags, the latter including 7,677 bags at Baltimore, 1,500 bags at Charleston, 8,500 bags at Savannah, and 4,800 bags at New-Orleans. Other kinds have been in scant stock and wanted at full rates. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17¾c.@18c.; fair, 18½c.@18¾c.; good, 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 20c.@20¼c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18¼c.@21½c., gold; Java, invoices, 26c.@30c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@21c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20½c.; Mocha, 29c.@30c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been unusually dull for early delivery, yet desirable lots have been offered with reserve, and prices have been advanced ⅛c. ₱ lb., closing, however, more or less nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 171 bales, (of which 71 bales were placed on Thursday evening,) all to spinners. The business for forward delivery has been fairly active, opening at an advance of ⅛c.@5-16c. ₱ lb., influenced in part by the lighter arrivals at the ports and the Liverpool advices of more firmness in that market, but closing weaker, especially on the later options, under more urgent offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,600 bales, (of which 1,300 bales were on Thursday evening and 27,300 bales to-day,) with 11,700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 14 5-16c.@14 11-32c.; February, 14 23-32c.@14¾c.; March, 15 7-32c.@15¼c.; April, 15⅝c.@15 21-32c.; May, 15 31-32c.@16c.; June, 16 5-16c.@16 11-32c.; July, 16⅝c.@16 21-32c.; August, 16 13-16c.@16 27-32c. ₱ lb. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 24,145 bales, and thus far this week 38,395 bales, against 48,921 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,163,957 bales, against 1,998,531 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 22,909 bales; to the Continent, 22,024 bales. Stock in New-York, 158,642 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 862,162 bales....The receipts at this port to-day were 5,713 bales, of which 1,423 bales were by railway. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Good Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
Low Middling	13⅞	14	14¼	14¼
Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Good Middling	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling Fair	15¼	15¼	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been in light demand on the basis of $2 35@$2 40 for full count.

FISH—The market shows firmness for the leading kinds; but is comparatively tame. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 50@$6 75, chiefly at $5 75@$6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 50@$9 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring, at 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box. Dutch Herring, $1 12½@$1 15 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately sought after at steady prices. Desirable lines of shipping extras have attracted most attention, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25 for fair to good. The sales since our last have been 11,850 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 75@$4 15, mostly at $3 90@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$4 60, mainly at $4 25@$4 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 85; very choice and fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5 25@$5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$7 25, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; poor to very good round-hooped Ohio at $4 75@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5 10@$5 85; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $5 15@$6 50; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 10@$6 50; Western White do. Extras, $5 30@$7 25; St. Louis Extras, $5@$7 25; Extra Genesee, $5@$6 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 90@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 4,450 bbls. shipping stock, mainly Western and City Mill Extras, at the quoted rates.... There has been more inquiry noted for Southern Flour at unchanged figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,140 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 15@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been quoted steady within the range of from $4@$5 30 for fine to very choice Superfine on a moderate demand. Sales 320 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 25 for Superfine ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fair request within the range of from $4 15@$4 60 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $4 10@$4 50 for Jersey, $4 70@$4 80 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,300 bbls.... Corn-meal, in sacks, has been in slack demand, at from $1 50@$1 90 ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal has been quiet, within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in limited request, within the range of $2 65@$3 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted very firm, on a fairly active demand, mostly for No. 2 stock, in store and afloat, on export account. Winter Wheat has been in limited request at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 117,500 bushels at $1 15@$1 17 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat; $1 13@$1 16 for No. 2 North-west do., the latter for very choice, afloat; $1 12@$1 15 for No 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 12@$1 12¼ for good, in store, and $1 15 for strictly prime, afloat; $1 20@$1 26 for ordinary to choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 23@$1 24 for Minnesota, car stock; $1 09@1 11 for No. 3 Spring; $1 28@$1 30 for fair to very good Amber Western, car lots; $1 30 for fair White Genesee, car stock; and former figures (nominally) for Red and White Western....New Corn has been in more confident demand for shipment and home use, and has been quoted about 1c. a bushel higher. Old Corn has been in very limited request at about previous rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 135,000 bushels at 86c.@89c. for poor to choice New Mixed Western, from cars and afloat, chiefly at 88c.@88½c. for good to prime, and 89c. for choice, dry stock afloat; 97c.@98c. (nominally) for Old Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 89c.@90c. for New Yellow Western; 89c. for New Yellow Southern; 87c. for New White do.; and 87c.@88½c. for New White Western, ₱ bushel....Rye, quiet at 92c.@96c. for poor to strictly prime, per bushel....Barley has been held rather more firmly, with a moderate demand noted. Sales have been made of 9,500 bush. Canada West at $1 57½, and 2,000 bushels State, from cars, at $1 28 for two-rowed, and $133 for four-rowed....Barley Malt, quiet within the former range of $1 25@$1 75 for poor to very choice....Canada Peas dull and nominal....Buckwheat in light demand on the basis of 75c. for State....Oats have been in active request and quoted somewhat firmer, with sales reported, since our last, of 59,000 bushels at 68c.@71c., for poor to prime Mixed Western, in store and afloat, mostly at 71c. for No. 2 Toledo, afloat, and 70c. for No. 2 White Chicago, in store; 69½c.@72c. for poor to prime White Western, from cars and afloat; 70c. for Black State; 67c.@70½c. for very poor to strictly prime Mixed State, car lots.... Feed in limited request at $22 50@$32 ₱ ton.... Hay and Straw unchanged....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 3,961,045 bushels Wheat, 1,013,574 bushels Corn, 50,899 bushels Rye, 222,660 bushels Barley, 151,837 bushels Malt, 909,311 bushels Oats, and 2,347 bushels Peas, showing a further slight increase in the stock of Barley, with a reduction in that of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Malt, and Peas in store since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 6,311,673 bushels, as against 6,524,360 bushels last Monday, and 3,208,072 bushels this date last year.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	1875. Jan. 4. Bushels.	1874. Dec. 28. Bushels.	1874. Jan. 5. Bushels.
Wheat	3,961,045	4,158,251	1,211,158
Corn	1,013,574	1,014,294	1,180,970
Oats	909,311	929,464	551,313
Barley	222,660	216,401	209,399
Rye	50,899	50,889	759
Peas	2,347	5,739	16,768
Malt	151,837	153,332	38,765
Grand total	6,311,673	6,524,360	3,208,072

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Steady but generally quiet; 500 rolls Domestic Cloth sold on private terms. Stock of Bagging here, 5,300 bales, and at Boston, 4,100 bales; of Bags here, 1,400 bales, and at Boston, 1,000 bales.

HEMP—Has been in moderate demand at about former figures; 1,100 bales Manila sold at 7½c.@8c., gold. Stock, 85 bales American and 70 tons and 110,114 bales foreign. Of Jute Butts, 250 bales sold at 2⅜c., currency; market steady, but otherwise dull.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Trade has been quite tame since our last, and values have been quoted somewhat irregular.

MOLASSES—Trade has been on a limited scale, especially in foreign product, which has been more or less nominal. Of new crop New-Orleans, 150 bbls. strictly prime to very choice sold at 64c.@66c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico, 45c.@56c.; Barbados, 44c.@46c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 58c.@67c., for fair to fancy. Cuba product fairly nominal. Syrups have been rather quiet, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 42½c.@75c., the latter for very fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@55c., the latter for fancy, ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses in light demand on the basis of 31c. for hhds. and 34c. for bbls.

NAILS—Have been very quiet since our last, on the basis of $3 40@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request at steady rates, with sales reported of 200 bbls. Strained at $2 15; 300 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $3; 150 bbls. No. 1 at $5 ₱ 280 lbs....Of Tar, 40 bbls. Wilmington sold at $2 37½ ₱ bbl....Pitch dull and nominal....Spirits Turpentine firmer and in fair demand; sales, 200 bbls. merchantable, part at 36c., closing at 36c.@36½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, in demand, at 5¾c., but held at 5⅞c.@6c., checking business....Refined quoted firm at 12¼c.@12½c. here, and 12c.@12⅛c. at Philadelphia, on, however, a quiet market....Refined, in cases, 17c.@17½c....City Naphtha, 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted stronger in price, on a rather more urgent inquiry, for early delivery, with sales reported of 350 bbls. Old Western Mess, in lots, at $19 75@$20, closing at $20; small lots of New Western do. at $20 50@$20 62½; Prime Mess at $9, and Extra Prime at $17. And for forward delivery, New Western Mess quoted nominally at $20 25@$20 37½ for March, without transactions....Dressed Hogs in moderate request, and quoted firmer; City at 9¼c.@9½c.; Western, 8¾c.@9c....Cut-meats quoted stronger; City stock most sought after. Sales have been reported of 12,000 lbs. Rio Bellies, in bulk, at 10¼c. for 11 to 12 lb. averages; 30 bxs. Rib Bellies at 10½c., subsequently held at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; 50 bxs. Clear do. at 11½c.; small lots of Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7⅝c.@7¾c., and Smoked do. at 8⅞c.@9c.; Pickled Hams at 11c.@11½c.; Smoked Hams at 12½c.@13c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, quoted at 8c.; Western Pickled Hams, tierced, at 11½c.@11¾c.; very quiet....Bacon has been quoted rather higher in price, on lighter offerings and a good demand; sales have been reported of 150 bxs. City Long Clear at 10¾c.@11½c., the latter for very fancy; 100 bxs. Western Long Clear at 10⅜c.; now quoted at 10⅝c.@10½c.; 150 boxes Western Short Clear at 11c.; 250 boxes Long and Short Clear, to arrive, at 10⅝c.; 500 boxes Short Clear, February, at 11c.; with Short Rib at 10½c.@10⅝c. ₱ lb....Lard has been quoted ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. higher, and fairly active. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 550 tcs. Western Steam, about fair to strictly prime, at 13¼c.@13 13-16c., closing with prime quoted at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c.; 225 tcs. City at 13¾c.; 425 tcs. No. 1 City at 13⅛c.@13½c., closing at 13½c.; 50 tcs. Western Kettle at 14½c.; and 1,000 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, on private terms; quoted at 14¼c.@14⅜c., with West India stock at 14c. Also 250 tcs. Western Steam for Western delivery at 13¼c.... And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 1,750 tcs. January options at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c., closing at 13⅞c.; 2,000 tcs. February at 13 15-16c.@14c., closing at 14c.; and 500 tcs. March at 14⅛c., quoted at the close at 14 3-16c.@14¼c....Beef has been in rather more demand in a jobbing way at former figures. New barrel stock quoted at $11@$12 for Extra Mess, and $9@$10 for plain Mess, uninspected and inspected; sales, 60 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $28@$29 for Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams at $21 25@$23 for Western. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls. within our range, also 1,500 bbls. on the cars at Kansas City, on private terms....There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, prices of which have been fairly supported.

SEED—Of Clover-seed, equal to about 700 bags have been reported sold at 10 3-16c.@10¼c. for prime Western; market steady, but otherwise dull.

SPICES—Have been in quite moderate request since our last, with Mace quoted at $1 15@$1 22½ for common to strictly prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 05@$1 10; Cassia, 23c.@24c.; Cloves, 39c.@41½c.; East India Pepper at 20¼c.@21c.; White Pepper at 26c.@26½c.; Pimento at 11⅛c.; Ginger, 10¾c.@11⅛c. ₱ lb.

STARCH—Has been moderately sought after in a jobbing way, with Western Corn at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato quoted at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been inactive, with Sicily quoted at from $105@$112 50, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $50@$60 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been held firmly at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for fair to good refining, but have been inactive, buyers having been unwilling to operate freely at asking prices. Sales confined to 85 bxs. and 50 bags Mexican at 8⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined essentially unchanged.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been moderately sought after, at firm prices; sales equal to 55,000 lbs., very good to prime at 8¾c.@8⅞c....Stearine sold to the extent of 100 hhds. prime at January delivery, on private terms, quoted at 14¼c.@14¾c. Western, in tcs., quoted for early delivery at 14⅛c.@14½c.

WHISKY—Declined to 98½c. ₱ gallon, on sales of 550 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A moderately active business has been reported in the line of berth freights at steady rates. Grain and Provision room has been in most urgent request. The offerings of Flour and Cotton have been on a restricted scale. The chartering business has been rather tame. Tonnage for Grain and Petroleum has been moderately sought after at firm rates. Otherwise the market has been without notable activity....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 150 tons heavy goods, within the range of 30s.@35s. per ton; a small lot of Grain at 9d. ₱ bushel; and by steam, 200 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ₱ lb.; 44,000 bushels Grain at 11d.@11½d. ₱ bushel; 4,200 pks. Provisions, mostly Bacon, at 50s.; 45 tons Rubber at 40s.; and 60 tons Leather at 70s. ₱ ton. And by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 450 bales Cotton, at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour at 3s 6d. ₱ bbl.; 750 tons Provisions at 50s.; 100 tons Hides, and 600 pks. Tallow, at 45s. ₱ ton; 50 hhds. Virginia Tobacco at 35s., and 1,000 bbls. Apples at 5s. ₱ bbl. Saturday's report of engagements hence for Liverpool, should have read as by steam....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 2,500 Oars on private terms; and, by steam, 700 bales Hops (via Liverpool) at ⅝d. ₱ lb....For Glasgow, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d.@3s., chiefly at the latter rate, and 32,000 bushels Grain at 11d. ₱ 60 lbs.; also a British ship, 994 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Penarth Roads and orders, an American brig, 352 tons, hence, with about 2,400 quarters Grain, in bags, at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 396 tons, hence, with about 2,600 quarters Grain, and another, 375 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, (both rechartered,) at 7s. 9d.; an American bark, with about 3,300 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 8s.; four vessels (to arrive some weeks hence) with Grain, from do., reported at 6s. 6d.@7s. ₱ quarter; and a British bark, 900 tons, (to arrive,) with Cotton, from New-Orleans, on private terms, privileges extending to the Baltic....For the United Kingdom, direct, a bark with Naval Stores from Charleston, reported at 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d....For Bremen, a German ship, 1,093 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 10½d. ₱ bbl....For the Continent, a British ship, 1,056 tons, (to arrive,) with about 7,000 bbls. Petroleum, from New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, on private terms, quoted at about 5s. ₱ bbl.; also, a British bark, 429 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,000 bbls. do., from Baltimore, and another, with 5,600 bbls. do., from do., on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ bushel, and 700 tcs. Lard at 40s.@45s. ₱ ton....For Barbados, a bark, about 385 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $1,150....For Matanzas and back to Philadelphia a schooner, reported at $5, for Sugar....For St. Jago and back to Philadelphia two schooners, reported at $5@$5 75 for Sugar, and $3 50 for Molasses....For Halifax, a British bark, 333 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.... For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, reported at $5, $4 50, and $3....For Cienfuegos and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, reported at 38c. for Sugar....For Trinidad, P. S., an American schooner, 2,100 bbls. capacity, hence, reported at $800.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 4.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 3,019 bales; gross, 3,033 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,157 bales; coastwise, 3,615 bales; sales, 1,728 bales; stock, 98,166 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅝c.; net receipts, 10,431 bales; gross, 11,939 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,935 bales; sales, 6,500 bales; stock, actual, 281,829 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 4.—Cotton higher; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 2,813 bales; exports, to the Channel, 2,205 bales; coastwise, 966 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 77,297 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4.—Cotton firm; asking higher; Middling, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 1,998 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,735 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 73,508 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 4.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 1,347 bales; gross, 1,368 bales; sales, 345 bales; stock, 89,013 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 4, 1875.

There was a slow trade in Beeves on yesterday forenoon at One Hundredth Street Yards, when prices ranged from 10c.@14½c. ₱ lb., weights 6¼ cwt. to 11 cwt. On this forenoon at Harsimus Cove trade was still slower and the herds on sale had not been disposed of at 1 o'clock P. M. Prices ranging from 8¾c.@14¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 4¾ cwt.@12 cwt. From 55 lbs. to 60 lbs. has been allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows were not quoted. Veals and Grass Calves were sold in such small numbers as not to create a market. Sheep were fair of sale at 5¾c.@7⅜c. ₱ lb. Lambs in small lots at 7¼c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs sold at 7½c. ₱ lb. City Dressed at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Western Dressed, on light arrivals, at 8¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—Ulery & Cary sold for Ulery & Goff 106 good Kentucky Steers at 11¾c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. R. Knowlton sold for self 2 State Oxen at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. S. Moses sold for self 32 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for S. Miller 32 fair Ohio Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. J. Wild, butcher, had consigned to self 23 Illinois Steers. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 71 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., and $1 off ₱ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 80 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 66 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 30 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt., scant; held on sale. 43 Illinois Steers. Burchard & Merritt sold for Bedford & Kennedy 160 fair Illinois Steers, with a choice lot at 11½c.@14½c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ cwt. to 11 cwt.; for G. Wullerton, 20 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; sold to J. B. Dutcher, for feeding in Dutchess County, 38 Kentucky Steers. T. Gilles sold for self 61 choice Illinois Steers, from 13c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 8¾ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 161 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., and 50c. on ₱ head, weight 6¼ cwt., strong; 148 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; held on sale 90 Illinois Steers. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 65 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights 7¼ cwt. to 7¾ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self 170 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt., strong; 49 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 32 good Ohio Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale 46 Illinois Steers.

At Weehawken Yards.—J. C. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood, 17 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 80 Cherokee Steers arrived to-hand and were forwarded to Harsimus Cove.

At Harsimus Cove.—W. Fitch sold for Biggs & Co., 20 Kentucky Cows and Heifers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 18 Kentucky Cows, Heifers, and Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Strauss Bros., 294 Kentucky Steers, from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ to 7 cwt.; 34 common Kentucky Steers at 9¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weights 6 to 7 cwt.; 19 choice Kentucky Steers at 13¾c. ₱ lb., weight 9½ cwt.; held on sale, 48 Kentucky Steers. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for J. Needy, 30 good Ohio Steers at 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for L. Meyer, 17 fair Ohio Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb.; 18 Virginia Cows at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 4¾ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for J. D. Dadisman 102 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for T. G. Dixon, 66 good Ohio Steers at 12c.@13¾c. ₱ lb., weights 8 cwt. to 12 cwt.; for R. B. Wilkes, 49 State Steers and Oxen at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ cwt. to 9 cwt.; for J. Needy, 48 choice Ohio Steers at 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. Of the following herds so few were sold that quotations were withheld: For L. Schomberg, 30 Ohio Steers, 32 Kentucky Steers, 45 Illinois Steers; for C. F. Pratt, 72 State Steers; for J. B. McPherson, 91 Illinois Steers; for W. W. McIllvaney, 80 Cherokee Steers: for B. Maines, 31 Ohio Steers; for J. Awl, 19 Illinois Steers; for Awl & Co., 16 Illinois Steers. The herds forwarded by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: Toffey & Sons sold 111 common Missouri Steers at 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; held on sale 54 Missouri Steers. F. Samuels sold 36 corn-fed Cherokee Steers at 10⅜c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 38 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 36 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 50 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 45 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 135 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 128 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights 6¼ cwt. to 7¾ cwt. W. G. Dudley sold 46 fair Missouri Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 66 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 16 Illinois Bulls at 5c. ₱ lb., weight 1,250 lbs. ₱ head; 102 Missouri Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weights 6 cwt. to 6¼ cwt. J. N. Pidcock sold 407 Sheep, weight 38,400 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 455 Sheep, weight 38,580 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 277 Sheep, weight 24,340 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 189 Sheep, weight 16,680 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 340 Sheep, weight 31,270 lbs., at $6 40 ₱ cwt.; 341 Sheep, weight 31,720 lbs., at $6 60 ₱ cwt.; 170 Sheep, weight 15,310 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 179 Sheep, weight 15,820 lbs., at 6⅞c. ₱ lb.; 339 Sheep, weight 34,310 lbs., at 6⅞c. ₱ lb.; 298 Sheep, weight 30,080 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.—all of the foregoing flocks were from Ohio; 173 Kentucky Sheep, weight 14,700 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb. P. Kase held on sale 3 cars of Sheep. C. Hauver sold 122 Sheep, weight 16,010 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham held on sale 199 Sheep. P. Leren held on sale 357 Sheep and 144 Hogs. T. H. Reid sold 117 Ohio Hogs, weight 169 lbs. ₱ head, at 7½c. ₱ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 210 Sheep, weight 18,980 lbs., at $6 68¾ ₱ cwt.; 166 Sheep, weight 18,650 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 124 Sheep, weight 16,740 lbs., at 7⅝c. ₱ lb.; 58 Lambs, weight 4,480 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 67 Sheep, weight 6,160 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 200 Sheep, weight 18,410 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 212 Sheep, weight 22,810 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 43 Sheep, weight 5,870 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 66 Lambs, weight 4,520 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb. Same firm sold for week ending Jan. 2, 1875, 3,394 Sheep, for $19,250 11; average ₱ head, $5 67.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for the year 1874: 163,333 head of horned Cattle, 544 Cows, 27,071 Veals and Calves, 5,260 Sheep and Lambs. Arrived in 9,738 cars. Weekly average of same: 3,141 head of horned Cattle, 10 Cows, 520 Veals and Calves, 101 Sheep and Lambs. Gross arrivals at same yards for week ending Jan. 4, 1875: 2,641 head of horned Cattle, 17 Cows, 256 Veals, 51 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Jan. 2, 1875: 3,892 Sheep, 137 Cows, 6 Veals. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,449 Sheep and Lambs, 13 Cows, 69 Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Jan. 2, 1875: 10,376 Hogs, 2,925 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,999 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for the year 1874: 250,146 head of horned Cattle, 435,315 Sheep and Lambs, 547,747 Hogs. Arrived in 21,822 cars. Gross arrivals at same yards for week ending Jan. 2, 1875: 3,361 head of horned Cattle, 9,512 Sheep and Lambs, 7,198 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,310 head of horned Cattle, 2,124 Sheep, 3,172 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Cattle in fair demand, advanced; sales 2,200 at $7 50@$8 for extra State and Western Steers; $6@$7 for fair to good; $4 50@$5 50 for common. Sheep firmer; sales 6,000 at $5 50@$8. Hogs in demand; advanced; sales 4,000 at $10 50@$11.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 Spring, 90¾c.@90½c., cash or January; 91½c., February; 92¾c., March; No. 3 Spring, 84¾c.; Rejected, 78¼c.@78½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, New, 66c., spot; 66¾c., February; 72½c., March; Rejected, 61¼c.@61½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and declining; No. 2, 97c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, $1 23@$1 27; No. 3 Spring, $1 10@$1 18. Dressed Hogs steady at $8 10@$8 25. Pork higher and in fair demand at $19, spot; $19 30, February. Lard advanced and in fair demand at 13¼c. cash; $13 45, February. Bulk meats in good demand; an advance asked, but none established and no sales reported. Whisky quiet and unchanged. At the call of the board in the afternoon, Wheat easier at 90⅛c.@90¼c., January; 91⅛c.@91¼c. February. Corn and Oats unchanged. Pork unchanged. Lard very active at $13 45 February; $13 65 March. Receipts—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 102,000 bushels; Corn, 92,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 25,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Cattle firm and fairly active; receipts, 4,000; sales of common to extra shipping Steers at $4 50@$6 50; ordinary to prime Stockers, $2 75@$4; Butchers, $2 50@$4 25. Hogs opened dull and closed active and higher; receipts, 20,000; sales range from $6 70 to $7 35 for fair to extra, with most sales at $7@$7 10; shipments, 3,560. Sheep firm and fairly active; receipts, 1,500; sales of poor to extra at $3 50@$6; shipments, 1,200.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer; offerings light, No. 2 Red Winter, $1 07¼@$1 07½; No. 2 Spring, 88c.@89c. Corn firm; New, 63c.@64c.; No. 2 Mixed, 65c.@66c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley unchanged. Rye unchanged. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork firmer at $19 50. Dry-salted Meats firm; held at 6¾c. for Shoulders; 9¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10⅛c.@10¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet; sales of jobbing lots at 9c.@9¼c. for Shoulders; 11c.@11¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11½c.@11¾c. for Clear Sides. Lard nominally 13c. Pickled Meats nominal, higher; Shoulders, 7½c.; Hams, 11c. Live Hogs firm, a shade better; Yorkers, $5 75@$6 50; Packers, $6 50@$7 25; Extra, $7 40. Cattle active; shipping and local demand; Native Steers ranging from 1,250 to 1,275 lbs., at $6; Corn-fed Texans, averaging 1,030 lbs., at $5; light Indians, $3 75. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,500 Hogs, 1,100 Cattle.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—Cotton strong, advancing; receipts decreasing; Low Middlings, 13¾c.@13⅞c. Flour quiet, steady; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4@$4 50; do. Extra, $4 75@$5 25; do. Family, $5 50@$6 50; City Mills Superfine, $4@$4 50; do. Extra, $4 75@$5 25; do. Rio Brands, $6 50@$6 75; do. Family, $6 25@$8 25. Wheat quiet, steady; No. 2 Red Western, $1 21; others unchanged. Corn firm; White Southern, 83c.@85c.; Yellow do., 82c.@83c.; Mixed Western, 83c. Oats firmer; Southern, 63c.@65c.; Western White, 64½c.@65c.; do. Mixed, 64c. Rye unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm; unchanged. Western Butter dull, unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee strong; advancing tendency; Fair to Prime Rio cargoes, 18¾c.@20¼c. Whisky dull; nominally $1.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and declining; Red, $1 05@$1 08. Corn steady at 68c.@70c. Oats firm at 60c.@62c. Rye firm at $1 10. Barley unchanged. Butter unchanged. Pork firm at $19 25. Lard firm and higher; Steam, 13⅛c.@13¼c.; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulkmeats steady; Shoulders, 6⅞c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c.@10⅛c. Bacon steady, unchanged. Green Meats—Shoulders, 6½c.; Sides held at 9¾c.; Hams sold at 10¼c.@10⅝c. Whisky firm at 94c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, 95¼c.; No. 2 do., 90⅝c.; February, 91⅝c.; March, 92⅞c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 in store, 51¾c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed nominally 68c.; new, in store, 65c. Rye entirely nominal; No. 1 at 96c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1 27; No. 3 Spring, $1 09½. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork—Mess, $19 cash; $19 35 February; Prime Mess, $17 50; Extra Prime, $14 25. Sweet Pickled Hams firm at 10¾c.@11¼c., according to size and quality. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c. loose; Middles, 9¾c.@10¼c., boxed. Lard firm; Prime Steam-rendered, 13c.; Kettle do., 13¾c. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 66,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Petroleum firm; Refined, 11¾c.@11⅞c.; Crude, in bbls., 8¼c.; do., in bulk, 5¼c. Clover-seed, 9¾c.@10c. Flour quiet and weak; Superfine, $3 75@$4; State, Indiana, and Ohio Family Extra, $5 75@$6 25; High Grades, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat unchanged. Rye, $1. Corn firmer; Yellow, 82c.@84c.; Mixed Western, 83c.@85c. Oats firm; White, 65c.@67c. Whisky, $1. Butter quiet; New-York State and Country Choice, 40c.@42c.; Extras, 33c.@34c.; Western Firsts, 28c.@30c.; do., Rolls Extras, 30c.@32c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 29c.@30c.; Western, 28c.@29c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Receipts—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 35,200 bushels; Corn, 42,800 bushels; Oats, 18,200 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 19,200 bushels; Oats, 8,400 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. In store and afloat—Wheat, 828,000 bushels; Corn, 87,000 bushels; Oats, 48,600 bushels; Barley, 114,000 bushels; Peas, 4,500 bushels; Malt, 12,800 bushels. The market to-day was generally dull, and prices were nominally unchanged. The only sales were 300 bbls. Flour on range, and 1 car No. 2 Milwaukee Club Wheat at $1 16, and 2 cars new Corn, on the track, at 79c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Flour steady; sales, 700 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 for Amber Winter, $7 25 for White Winter, $7 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 36; Extra do., $1 40. Corn unchanged; 90c.@92c. for Low and High Mixed. Corn-meal, $38 for Bolted, $37 for Unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c. The amount of Barley held in bond here to-day is 357,758 bushels.

TOLEDO, Jan. 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 11¾; Extra do., $1 15; Amber Michigan, $1 10, January; $1 12½, February; No. 2 Red, $1 09; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 08; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 09. Corn quiet; High Mixed, 71½c., February; Low Mixed, 69¾c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 and Michigan, 57c.@57½c.; White, 59c. Clover-seed, $5 70. Dressed Hogs, $8@$8 25. Receipts—11,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn nominally 69c.@72c. Oats nominally 63c.@65c. Rye quiet at $1 10. Provisions firm. Pork nominally $20. Bacon—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@14½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Lard, 14½c.@15¼c. Whisky, 96c. Bagging quiet but firm; Two-pound Kentucky Hemp, 12c.; Flax and Jute, 12½c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—Flour, $3 75@$6. Wheat, $1 03@$1 15. Corn, 60c. for ears; 64c. for shelled in elevator. Oats, 55c.@57c. in elevator. Rye, $1 06. Barley, $1 20@$1 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6⅝c.@6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.@9⅞c. Clear Sides, 10c.@10⅛c. Bacon—None in the market. Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard, 13¾c.@14¼c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 4.—Flour in improved demand for low grades at $4 50@$4 55. Oats nominally 70c. Butter—New-York State, 21c.@21½c. Lard, 14½c.@15¼c. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 10¼c.@10½c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Wheat dull. Rye firm at 88c. in the street. Corn dull at 85c.@88c. for low and high Mixed; Western Round Yellow, 95. Oats firm and quiet at 62c.@66c. for the range; sales of 170 bags State at 64½c. Barley—Nothing doing.

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 70c. Oats in good demand at 50c.@57c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 4.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 35c. Resin steady at $1 75 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 50 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $1 75.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 2.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats firm and unchanged. Petroleum firm; Standard White, in car lots, 9c., Legal Test, 10c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 4—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 92 for both money and the account. United States Bonds, 1867s, 108; New Fives, 103¼. Erie Railway Shares, 27; do. preferred, 45.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27¾@28; do. preferred, 50.

2 P. M.—Consols, 92@92⅛ for money and the account. Erie Railway Shares, 27½@27¾; do. preferred, 49½.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 5⅛ ₱ cent., which is ⅞ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 27¾@27½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £80,000. Erie Railway Shares, 27½@27¾.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26¾@27; do. preferred, 49. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer; Middling Uplands, 7⅜d.@7½d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.@7⅞d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. dearer. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, 7 7-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7 11-16d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 48s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 51s. for Short Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 8,700 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7⅜d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7 7-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7 11-16d.

Evening.—Common Resin, 5s. 9d.@6s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 4—Evening.—Linseed-oil, 25s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 4.—Petroleum, 28½f. for fine Pale American.

LIEUT. CAMERON IN AFRICA.

The following letter, received from Lieut. Cameron, R. N., by the Earl of Derby, has been handed to the London newspapers for publication:

KAWELE, Ujiji, May 14, 1874.

MY LORD: Since I last wrote from here I have made a successful voyage round the southern part of the Tanganyika, and have discovered its outlet in a river named the Lukuga, a little to the south of the group of islands visited by Capt. Speke in 1859. I think, also, from what I have heard from the Arabs here, that the Lualaba is the Congo. My reasons for saying this are fully stated in the letter and journal I am now sending to the Royal Geographical Society, who will no doubt afford every information on the subject. One important fact (if true) mentioned by my Arab informant requires looking into. He said he met no English merchants, although he heard of them and of our men-of-war, as all the white merchants he met traded in slaves. This, if true, would point to the Spanish and Portuguese merchants on the Congo. Of the vast importance to the trading community of England of the Congo and Lualaba proving one there is little for me to say, but I will glance over the principal articles of export. The Guinea palm extends, I believe, from the West Coast to here; india-rubber is abundant in Manyuema; sem sem (from which much so-called olive-oil is extracted) grows well wherever cultivated; the castor-oil plant grows almost wild; ground nuts the same; copper and gold are found in Katanga; cotton grows well, and of two or three kinds; coffee is reported to grow wild; ivory, it is well known, mostly comes from this portion of Africa; there are many sorts of fibrous substances which might be exported with advantage, and the various millets and maize grow in such abundance that they would form a profitable export; rice also grows most luxuriantly wherever cultivated. The only obstacles to a free water communication of which I know are the Yellala Falls and the rapids on the Lualaba, a short way above the Nyangwé. The Lukuga is at present obstructed with grass, but a way might easily be cut through that. The trade at present is about here entirely in the hands of Arabs, who, when in Manyuema, live nearly entirely by plunder, and who take the wretched inhabitants as slaves to carry their ivory and other goods. The efforts of England will, I trust, be successful in putting down the slave trade by sea; but at present they leave untouched an equally crying evil, the internal trade, which is rapidly depopulating vast districts. In going round the lake I was constantly shown places where villages had been, and when I asked where the former inhabitants were, invariably received the same answer, "Killed or carried off for slaves." The price of a slave is only five dotis (twenty yards) of calico, while the hire of a passage is five and a half from Unyanyembe here, so that it is far cheaper to buy slaves than to hire porters, besides which no porters are obtainable in Manyuema, and the whole trade there is carried on by means of slaves. The Arabs take with them a horde of Wangwana or freed men, armed with muskets, and carry a few stores by means of domestic slaves, and the ivory, of which they obtain large quantities, is all brought by freshly caught slaves to Ujiji. The numbers of Arabs settling in the country is constantly increasing, and they all have large numbers of slaves for domestic purposes, for cultivating their gardens, and for porters. Many of those employed as porters only receive rations while on journeys, and when not traveling have to live by plunder. Of the relations between the various tribes there is little to be said; the agricultural people seldom make war on each other, unless they get mixed up with the quarrels of the Arabs, to any great extent; the predatory tribes prey on all others indiscriminately, carrying off slaves, and murdering all who attempt to resist; the cattle they slaughter at once, and find a ready market for their slaves among the Arab traders and tribes with whom they are not actually warring. I am afraid that stopping the export of slaves, although it will diminish the evil in the districts round the Nyassa, from whence Kilwa draws its principal supplies, will only exacerbate it elsewhere by causing many now engaged in that trade to settle in the interior, where they will become slaveholders and traders afresh. In conclusion let me state that, in my belief, this internal slave trade will continue to increase until proper means of communication are opened up and the country brought under the influence of civilization and legitimate commerce. Trusting that these remarks may prove of use and interest, I have, &c.

(Signed) V. LOVETT CAMERON.

A PROSPEROUS WASHERWOMAN CHEATED.

Elizabeth Freeman has entered suit in San Francisco against one Ezekiel Cooper to recover $10,500 damages. In her complaint she tells the following tale: "In May, 1860, the defendant, then a married man, succeeded by fraudulent representations in convincing her that he was a bachelor, and a marriage ceremony was on that day performed in San Francisco, in which she and Ezekiel were the principals. Elizabeth, from the first day of October, 1860, up to the first day of September, 1867, gave her own time, attention, and strength, and also that of her able-bodied minor daughter Sarah, to the labor of laundrying. The amount earned by herself and daughter, she claims, could not have been less than $9,000 in gold coin, which Ezekiel was allowed to collect. Elizabeth in time discovered the bigamous deceit practiced upon her, and in October last brought suit for divorce and alimony; but it was decided that as no true marriage had taken place neither could be granted her. Wherefore she prays for the above financial soothing."

THE MUTUAL HELP SOCIETY.

A COMBINATION OF MURDERERS FOR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Dec. 19 says: "We have already noticed the condemnation of sixteen men belonging to a band of assassins which infested Ravenna for several years, and it would appear from the evidence given at the trial that the sentence of hard labor for a varying term of years is by no means out of proportion to their offenses. The series of crimes for which they stood accused extended over a period of seven years, and they committed at least thirteen murders. The band, consisting at first of twelve members, but eventually of thirty, assumed the title of the 'Mutual Help Society,' and as such was enabled to meet with scarcely any attempt at secrecy. A witness asserted that their meetings were devoted to the work of drawing up proscription lists and writing anonymous letters which contained the most terrible threats. Whenever it was intended to assassinate some one a member posted on the wall of his house a sheet of paper with the words 'A room to let.' The box in which their daggers and other weapons were kept was known to the initiated as the 'box of pens.' The chief promoter of this society was a man called Ferri, who died of the wounds which he received at the battle of Mentana, and next in importance to him were Pascucci and Biancani, the latter of whom, in his capacity of Secretary of the society, announced the holding of a meeting by informing members, 'This evening masters will receive a warning.' The most important evidence which enabled the Police to track out the assassins was furnished by the Syndic of Ravenna, though their researches were materially assisted by the confessions made by Pesta, a member of the band, who turned King's evidence. The arrest of these criminals, which was effected nearly two years ago, has inspired the inhabitants of Ravenna with a sense of security to which they had long been strangers, and it is hoped that the recent assassination of Count Aldini at Cesena may lead to the discovery of the band which has been committing similar crimes in Upper Romagna."

NEAPOLITAN NOTES.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times* writes, under date the 11th of December: "Despite bad weather—rainy and windy, not cold weather—strangers are beginning to flow in, and that mysterious personage called 'Voce Publica' promises a good season. Let me therefore cater for the new arrivals, for all will require amusement, even those who come here from motives of health. Special prominence would I give to the Zoological Institute, or Station, erected by a German, Dr. Dohrn, not as a speculation, but from simple love of scientific investigation. As long as I have known Naples the shores of our bay have been visited by naturalists from all parts of Europe for the examination of invertebrate anatomy and embryology. Each has brought with him his own apparatus and library, and, however fortunate may have been the results of their studies, each has complained of the expense and inconvenience attending such a visit. The Zoological Station has removed all these difficulties. It provides laboratories and an aquarium; it can accommodate thirty investigators, and it possesses, moreover, a large scientific library. Already many of these laboratories are engaged by gentlemen who have been sent out by their Governments or by learned bodies, three of whom are Englishmen. So much for the scientific phase of this institution, which is almost unique, for Berlin and Brighton and other places, though they have their aquaria, have not like that of Naples, appended to them a large and commodious building with everything necessary for scientific investigation. However low may be the descent it is as a place of instructive amusement that the station may be recommended to the attention of the visitor. The aquarium is well furnished with all the varieties of fish to be found in the Mediterranean, and very beautiful and novel they are to those who are accustomed to see only the productions of our Northern seas. Very interesting, too, is it to watch their habits in the well-covered chambers of the station; and the idler, who has hitherto had no resource except that of strolling up and down the damp and draughty Villa Nazionale, or driving through the Riviera di Chiaja, has now provided for him an inexhaustible source of amusement, which he may draw upon in all kinds of weather. Deriving its revenue not merely from the rent of the laboratories, but from the payments made by the public, it has a great claim upon visitors. The Italians do not support it as might be desired. The residents, indeed, have their regular occupations, but the idlers of all countries it is to be hoped will visit again and again an institution of such great merit, and they will confer a benefit on themselves by so doing. It is impossible as yet to put San Carlo in the *menu*, and it is very doubtful whether there will be any chance of doing so this season. The municipality is heavily in debt, and has refused all assistance. Nevertheless convulsive efforts have been made by Signor Musella, the former *impresario*, and by several Milanese, to induce the authorities to come to terms with them, but as yet without success. Should the Grand Theatre not be opened, it will be regarded as portending greater evils than the tardy liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius. Pompeii, always an inexhaustible source of interest, may probably this year offer greater attractions than usual, if we may judge from recent excavations and from the site in which they are now carried on. In the very centre of the city, on the Stabian road leading to the Porta Vesuviana, perhaps one of the most beautiful fresco paintings hitherto discovered was restored to light only a month or six weeks since, and, without entering into a detailed description of it, it may be described as the promise of other artistic wealth yet to be uncovered. Vesuvius, too, menaces, and though far be it from me to put it down as one of the amusements of the season, an eruption, which is by no means improbable, would be an attraction of no slight though painful interest. A fortnight only has passed since the mountain roared violently, so that it might be heard as distinctly as a discharge of cannon all round the bay. Yet externally it was perfectly tranquil, and only at night a tongue of fire was perceptible. Last Sunday, however, Naples was shaken by an earthquake, undulatory and slight, lasting only six seconds, but sufficiently strong in some places, especially on the hills, to slam the doors and cause the bells to ring. Prof. Palmieri reports that the seismograph of the University at 5:05 P. M. registered an undulatory shock of six seconds' duration. Immediately after the Syndic of Isola on the Liris telegraphed to ask him whether *repliche* were to be feared, as he desired to reassure the inhabitants of his commune. The seismograph of the Observatory on Vesuvius, says Palmieri, had for some days given the usual indications of an approaching shock; the last was at 2:19 P. M. At the moment of the shock it was tranquil, while that of the University was agitated—a fact which the Professor recommends to the attention of the student of terrestrial dynamics. It is desirable to give one or two precautions to the traveler, who often arrives with a large quantity of baggage. Take care that it does not contain new dresses, for something like a committee of modistes and tailors presides at the Custom-house, and decides on the quality and amount of wear of the articles. A case in point occurred last month, when the commissionaire of one of our principal hotels went to withdraw some boxes which had been sent by an American family. Certificates having been presented, the examination of the contents commenced. Some articles were pronounced to be new; in vain it was pleaded that they were marked with the owner's name, and intended for her use. The demand was insisted upon and a fine was paid. A similar penalty was imposed on some other articles, but fortunately the commissionaire could show that a corner or two were soiled, and so the officers were foiled. Not so in the last packages, where some new articles of dress were turned out and taxed. The moral of the tale is this—it is safer to enter Naples with soiled and torn linen than with new."

CHOLERA AND PLAGUE.

The London *Times* of Dec. 19, says: "Hardly is there assurance that cholera, after nine years' uninterrupted prevalence, has ceased on the Continent of Europe, when a fresh alarm comes from the East. Cholera is reported to be ravaging the Dutch possessions in the Indian Archipelago. From these possessions every year a considerable number of pilgrims travel to Mecca. The Ottoman Government, believing that the beginning of the outbreak of cholera in Mecca in 1865 and subsequent great westward diffusion of the disease was a consequence of its introduction into the Hedjaz by pilgrims from the straits settlements, and fearing a similar danger in the approaching pilgrimage, has become seriously alarmed for the safety of the sacred city and of the pilgrims who will shortly congregate there. It has accordingly commissioned the Vice President of the General Board of Health for the Empire, Dr. Arif Bey, to proceed from Constantinople to Mecca and make all necessary precautionary arrangements. The coming pilgrimage is exposed also to danger from plague as well as from cholera. Plague, a few months ago, after upward of fifty years' absence, it is believed, reappeared in the Assyr district, Yemen, in a locality eight days' journey from Mecca. The Ottoman sanitary authorities in the Hedjaz appear to have satisfied themselves as to the nature of the disease; but, in view of the approaching pilgrimage, Dr. Charles Millingen, of Constantinople, has been sent by the General Board of Health of the Empire to the infected locality to make further inquiries. The outbreak is stated to have been very circumscribed, and, according to the latest news, it has come to an end."

INHUMANITY PUNISHED.

On Dec. 16, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a verdict of "manslaughter" was returned by a coroner's jury at Winteringham against the captain of a tug-boat from Hull, who, when towing six vessels in the Humber on the night of the 9th, cast off the tow-ropes in a violent gale, when, as the Coroner remarked to the jury, he must have known that nothing short of a miracle could save the men and their wives on board the vessels thus abandoned from destruction. The result was a collision, which caused the sinking of two vessels and the death of a child aged nine years, who was rescued from drowning, but died almost immediately afterward from the effects of exposure.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
19—Frye, &c., vs. Duryee.
21—Platt, Assignee, vs. Chapin, &c.
55—Ripley vs. Grant.
101—Matter of the Receivership of the Columbia Insurance Co.
115—Haas, &c., vs. Oppenheimer, &c.

Nos.
120—McMahon vs. Turner.
127—Valentine vs. Sullivan, (two cases.)
138—Copland vs. Wooford.
152—Ryckman vs. Marks.
153—Clawson vs. Clawson.
182—Van Ranst vs. New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
6—Penfield, guardian, &c., vs. James et al.
7—Same vs. Same.
22—Ryckman, Jr., vs. Scharrer et al.
41—Blake et al. vs. Bernhard.
41½—Bowery Savings Bank vs. Richards.
46—Matter of Coit.
48—Matter of Murphy.
49—Matter of Conway.
50—Matter of Bernheimer.
51—In re Townsend.
52—Matter of Trask vs. Peekskill Plow Wks.

Nos.
53—Matter of Kelly, &c.
56—Whitney vs. Whitney.
58—Weetjen et al. vs. St. P. & P. R. R. Co. et al.
64—The People ex rel. Doyle vs. N. Y. B. S. of O. Masons.
65—Van Rhade vs. Van Rhade.
66—Matter of Ingraham.
67—―― vs. ――.
68—―― vs. ――.
69—―― vs. ――.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
2—Ross vs. Ward.
Issues of law and fact.
7—Boyd, Executor, vs. De La Montagne.
9—Amoskeag Mfg. Co. vs. Garner et al.
17—Sinclair vs. Neill et al.
26—Hoopes vs. Wright.
27—Scott et al. vs. Honeywell et al.
28—Voss vs. Milwaukee & St. P. R. R. Co.
29—Peters vs. Green et al.
30—The Mayor, &c., vs. Devlin et al.
31—Collinson vs. Hopkins et al.
32—Dovey et al. vs. Littlefield et al.

Nos.
33—Nassau Bank vs. Young et al.
34—Stephens vs. Stephens et al.
35—Lee vs. Lee et al.
36—White vs. Eagle Paper Collar Co.
37—Guidet vs. Copen.
38—Weir vs. Vail et al.
39—Barry vs. Brune et al.
41—White vs. Coulter et al.
42—Knapp vs. Kingsland et al.
43—Moore vs. Young et al.
44—Whiton et al. vs. Spring.
45—Moore vs. Young et al.
46—Devine vs. Bird et al.
47—Fellows vs. Smith et al.
49—King vs. Duryea.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1953—Bonny, Administratrix, &c., vs. Stewart.
835—Pollion et al. vs. Silling.
2720—Herman et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
2732—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
896—Cowles vs. Watson et al.
1662—Macfarland vs. H. & N. Y. S. Co.
2866—Jacoby vs. Ayres.
1802—French et al. vs. Tyler.
956½—Tompkins et al. vs. Marshall.
952—Wann vs. Ashley.

Nos.
2652—Brown vs. Peters et al.
1346—Alexander vs. Brown et al.
444—Delaware and Hudson Canal Company vs. Hecksher, Jr.
3376—McCall, Executor, &c., vs. Jenkins.
896—Bouman & Co. vs. Kernan et al.
2364—Flagg vs. Scott.
282—Heisch et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
4601—Richter vs. Wise.
1760—Courtney et al. vs. Dimmick.
2202—Crane vs. Van Pelt et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
4067—Connolly et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
4331—Towne et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3895—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.
3974—Breslin et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3976—Hart et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2686—Martin, Ex'r, &c., vs. Beckman.
2163—Mathez vs. Neidig.
1485—Wilkinson vs. Gill.
2901—Davis vs. The Mayor, &c.
587—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.

Nos.
611—Wood vs. Erie Railway Co.
1129—Jerome vs. Clarke et al.
1977—Brown C. Gin Co. vs. Lewis et al.
4065—Kune, Adm'x, vs. N. Y. and N. H. and H. R. R. Co.
2085—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. Co.
3885—Kellogg vs. The Mayor, &c.
2189—Oberm... vs. World Mut. L. Ins. Co.
2195—Nagel vs. Kohlman.
2197—Craig vs. Bloss.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
746—Cecil et al. vs. Richardson.
718—Periet et al. vs. Kinne.
714—Codling vs. Ruszets.
740—Hyde vs. Doran et al.
865—Clare vs. National City Bank.
784—Jaffe vs. Bandman.
792—City Insurance Co. of Pittsburg vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
656—Koehler vs. Brennan, Sheriff.

Nos.
660—Wright vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.
572—Livingston vs. Keech.
734—Bull's Head Bank vs. Feeters et al.
1186—Frank et al. vs. Chemical Nat. B'k.
1162—Fournade vs. Hamme
1489—Keyes vs. The Mayor, &c.
708—Edwards vs. McCall.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.
225—Heydecker vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2106—Hawkins vs. The Mayor.
1650—Friedlander vs. The Mayor.
1256—Tyler vs. McDowell.
1244—Levy vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.
1252—Mount vs. Hamburger.
1098—West vs. Rosenstein.

Nos.
275—Golde vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
898—Goodman, Administrator, vs. Dry Dock, E. B. and B. R. R. Co.
2177—Bruns vs. The Mayor, &c.
651—Fannin vs. Fox et al.
2301—Sparks vs. The Mayor.
2319—Belloni vs. Freeborn.
2179—Eglau vs. The Mayor.
1154—Licke vs. Brennan.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.; Robinson and Larremore, JJ.

Nos.
30—Sherman et al. vs. Hudson River Railroad Company.
61—Hecht vs. Wasserman.
86—Hastings vs. Young.
90—Soper vs. Rich.
108—Polhamus vs. Bogart.
110—Crow vs. Winterbottom.
111—Lingweiler vs. Gross.
112—Kress vs. Lazarus.
118—Badoureau vs. Sutton et al.
120—O'Connor vs. Moschowitz.

Nos.
121—Page et al. vs. Platt.
125—Crow vs. Elder.
126—Brady vs. Muller.
128—Chrisfield et al. vs. Rudolphy.
133—Bennet vs. Kidder.
139—Nickloy vs. Hazlett.
141—Clendinen vs. Crosson et al.
145—George vs. Coe et al.
148—Willis vs. Donnell.
149—Furman vs. McChesney, Jr.
150—Crolius vs. Connolly.
151—Luperat vs. Behem.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
1567—Easton et al. vs. Baine et al.
2030—Standart vs. Curtis.
240—Bunney vs. Ruppert.
676—Ebernethy vs. Vosburgh.
1092—Mayer et al. vs. Klein.
1106—O'Shaughnessy vs. O'Neill.
1113—Moses vs. Parkinson.
1119—Stephen vs. White.

Nos.
1121—Sloane et al. vs. Steinhardt.
1123—Nyegaard et al. vs. Pond et al.
1124—Harris vs. Kuntz.
1127—Linn et al. vs. Chonie
1128—L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co. vs. Brennan.
1129—Man et al. vs. Cohen et al.
1132—Rummelsberg vs. Simon et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
1747—Davies vs. Connor.
2444—Bauer vs. Rader.
556—Bradbury et al. vs. Godfrey.
957—Dewey vs. Star L. Oil Co.
2031—Hahn vs. Mateos.
2091—Jeaman et al. vs. McManus.
421—...elier vs. Stern.
1306—Booth et al. vs. Kronacher et al.

Nos.
1316—Kelley vs. Haight et al.
1019—Rich vs. Bawitser et al.
833—Busteed vs. Carroll.
1603—Josmez vs. Evereart.
222—Stevenson vs. Hinds et al.
223—Stevenson vs. Hinds, impleaded.
2089—Lowenberg vs. Wood.
249—Zacharias vs. Martin.
867—Gillies vs. Sparks.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
5516—Chambers vs. Harnson et al.
1746—Rutherford vs. Andrews.
2276—Koehler vs. Agart.
690—Carroll vs. Malone.
2146—Rotstein vs. Johnston et al.
1069—Lumabaur vs. Gayton.
2298—Marshall vs. Weeks.
2464—Beatty vs. Griswold.

Nos.
2381—Lippman et al. vs. Schick.
2141—Kopetzky vs. McDonough.
2182—Kerr et al. vs. McDonough.
2483—Kerr et al. vs. Murphy.
2271—Powers vs. Feeny.
1061—Rathbun vs. Waters et al.
1089—Netter vs. Bender.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Brown, robbery.
John Bough, forgery.
John Bordman and Thomas Norton, burglary.
Charles Sacia, Marcus T. Sacia, and William H. Walker, conspiracy.
William Johnson and Frank Noe, grand larceny.
Lester J. Haskins, abduction.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Joseph Keenan, homicide.
George W. Murro, homicide.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Matter of the Hanover Fire and Marine Insurance Company; motion granted.
Levi vs. Weil et al.; judgment granted.
Oxford et al. vs. Buffum; judgment granted.
Freeman vs. Shipman; judgment granted.
Tyler vs. Beardsley; order granted.
Hazelton vs. Smith; order granted.
New-York Savings Bank vs. Good; reference ordered.
Pyne vs. Carpenter; motion denied.
Matter of Ogden; order granted.
Wemple vs. Church of the Puritans; motion granted.
Memorandum.
Peck vs. Dunlap; motion denied.
Royce vs. Hudson; granted.
Wiswell et al. vs. Ireland et al.; reference ordered.
Hays vs. McMahon; reference ordered.
Uffelman vs. Heid; granted.
Giles vs. Bilheimer; granted.
Phenix National Bank vs. Birdseye; order granted.
Wemple vs. Society of the Church of the Puritans; motion denied.
Whitmore vs. Green; granted.
Roosevelt Hospital vs. Gibbons; order granted.
Morange vs. Lent and Hercomb vs. Leonard; motion granted.
Richards vs. Lester; five per cent. allowance.
Schubert vs. Appin; granted.
Baker vs. Totten et al.; reference ordered.
Gleason vs. Aronson; granted.
Sage vs. Williams, Bogardus vs. Leon; granted.
Simm vs. Hunt, Moses vs. Steinbock; orders granted.
Godet vs. Leyn; reference ordered.
Fogg vs. Devoe, Barz vs. Carrington; orders granted.
Baumgarten vs. Moss; granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The following decisions were rendered to-day by the Justices of the Superior Court—General Term:

A. J. Thomas vs. the Loaners' Bank of the City of New-York; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

James O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. the Merchants' Insurance Company; order reversed, verdict set aside and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Charles D. Keep vs. Abraham Kaufman; judgment and order reversed on payment of costs of trial, unless plaintiff stipulates in accordance with opinion, &c. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Daniel B. Childs, assignee, vs. Bridget Connor; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Mary Luddington, administrix, vs. Abraham B. Miller et al.; order affirmed, with costs to be paid out of assets, &c. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Michael Mahoney vs. Robert O'Callaghan; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

James O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. The Commercial Insurance Company; judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

James Anderson vs. Thomas H. West; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Jacob Levy, et al., vs. Charles H. Burgess; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

James Dougherty vs. Elizabeth S. Vallotten, administratrix; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Merwin vs. Wexel; copy pleadings wanted.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Miller vs. Miller; judgment; see papers.
Meister vs. Mehner; judgment, findings, and decree to be submitted; see opinion.
Cashman vs. Martin; judgment of foreclosure and sale.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Daly, Judges Robinson and Larremore.

OPINIONS.

Bowne vs. O'Brien; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Gossler et al. vs. Schepeler; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH ST.,
near Avenue D,
NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and five per cent. on the excess over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 11 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1875.

ANDREW MILLS, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, SECRETARY.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1875—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-ninth Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open EVERY DAY for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner Canal st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 430 Grand st., between Attorney and Ridge sts.

A dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum is this day due on all sums of five dollars or more which are now and have been on deposit one or more months since July 1. Sums of interest will be paid at any time after the 21st inst., but if not withdrawn such sums will stand on the books the same as actual cash deposits in the names of the persons to whom they are due.

Deposits before Jan 21 will receive interest from Jan. 1.

WILLIAM P. BUCKMASTER, President.
ROBERT ROE,
GEORGE C. SCOFIELD, } Vice Presidents.
E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.
MANNING MERRILL, Auditor.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.
JAN. 1, 1875.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus ... Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits on or before Jan. 10 bear interest from Jan. 1.

A dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 18.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

East River Savings Institution,

No. 3 CHAMBERS ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

FIFTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SIX (6) per Cent. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 11th day of January on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1875.

Interest not called for will be credited, and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursday from 10 to 7.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 374 6th av., corner 23d st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

ELEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January, 1875.

Money deposited before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Interest commences on the 1st of each month.
Drafts on Ireland.
B. F. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

43D SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, to Jan. 1, 1875, be paid depositors in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws; or, if not called for, it will draw interest from Jan. 1, the same as a deposit.

Interest commences Jan. 1 on deposits made now.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1875.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, THIRD AVENUE, corner Twenty-third street. The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after JANUARY 20, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20, will draw interest FROM JANUARY 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES C. RODGERS, Secretary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK, NO. 247 Greenwich st.—The Trustees of this bank have ordered that on and after Jan. 18, 1875, the regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, be paid on all sums entitled thereto.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. S. BROADWELL, President.
DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 20 Union place, corner of East 15th st.—Dividend to Jan. 1, 1875, payable Jan. 18, 1875, at following rates per annum, viz.: Six per cent. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. on larger sums.

A. GRACIE KING, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 18, 1875.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—8TH AV. AND 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent.; money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Assets....$3,113,818 64 | Surplus......$297,277 26
C. W. BRICKERHOFF, Secy. RICH. H. BULL, Pres.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1874. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this bureau until Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. the 20th of January, 1875, for the delivery of 50 tons of Manila Hemp, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, subject there to the usual inspection and Government tests.

Samples of the quality required can be seen at the commandant's office, at the said navy-yard, where all information can be obtained.

The price of the Hemp offered must include its delivery at the navy-yard.

Two satisfactory securities must accompany the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

The bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it is deemed best for the interests of the Government.

Any of the Hemp that is rejected is to be immediately removed from the navy-yard, otherwise will remain there at the bidder's risk until removed.

Envelopes must be marked "Proposals for Hemp," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Chief of Bureau.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING FOUR DECK SCOWS.—Sealed proposals for doing this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M., of MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1875.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

5,500 TONS COAL—PROPOSALS.—Department of Public Charities and Correction, until Jan. 11, 1875. See *City Record*.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 MAIDEN lane.—Blank-books, Printing, Stationery, Diaries for 1875. Your custom solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000
MUNICIPAL BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF CINCINNATI
Are Offerd for Sale

in coupon bonds of $1,000 and $500, bearing seven and three-tenths (7 3-10) per cent. interest, payable Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year at the American Exchange National Bank in New-York.

These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made for the construction BY THE CITY OF CINCINNATI of a line of railway from said city to Chattanooga, Tenn., the income of which is paid directly into the Treasury of Cincinnati.

THE FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE CITY IS PLEDGED FOR THE PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THIS LOAN, AND THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF CINCINNATI IS REQUIRED BY LAW, ANNUALLY, TO LEVY A TAX SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE INTEREST AND PROVIDE A SINKING FUND FOR THE FINAL REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

$2,700,000 of this loan have been heretofore issued, and the bonds are now selling at 103 AND INTEREST.

EACH PROPOSAL will state the rate of premium that is bid, to which will be added accrued interest from Jan. 1 to date of payment.

FULL PAYMENT may be made and the bonds delivered on Jan. 20, or at the pleasure of the bidder, at any date not later than March 1. In case of deferred payments, a marginal deposit of five per cent. will be required.

ALLOTMENTS will be made at the earliest possible day after the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved to reject any proposals, and to allot a portion of any bid should the total bids exceed the amount now offered.

The total indebtedness of the City of Cincinnati was, on Oct. 17, 1874............	$9,599,500
And its entire debt after the issue of the whole of the present loan will be about..	16,000,000
The property owned by the city is valued at...........................	20,000,000
The property assessed for taxation in 1873 was.........................	180,926,390

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
No. 128 Broadway, Dec. 30, 1874. }

This Bank will receive sealed proposals for One Million Dollars 7-30 Bonds of the City of Cincinnati, redeemable in 1902—principal and interest payable at this Bank—in accordance with the above advertisement.

Bids will be opened Jan. 9, prox., at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE S. COE,
President American Exchange National Bank.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital	$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up	7,340,930 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON,
WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

---

10 PER CENT.
CHOICE CITY BONDS,
INTEREST PROMPTLY PAID IN NEW-YORK.
ALSO, OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
FOR SALE BELOW PAR, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., N. Y.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 23 years.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874. }

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its Sinking Fund its first mortgage Seven per Cent. bonds to the amount of ($29,320) Twenty-nine Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars in Cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office on or before the 9th day of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
DEC. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the President of the company, No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 13 William st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1875. By order

WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 5TH AV., CORNER 23D ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will take place at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, 1875.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874. }

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. WILSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 23, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE HELD at the banking-house on Jan. 12, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

B. B. WATSON, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

George Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business. RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

REAL ESTATE SECURITY IN NEGOTIABLE FORM.
SIX PER CENT. THIRTY YEARS GOLD BONDS,
WITH COUPONS, REGISTERED OR UNREGISTERED,
of the
REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
PRINCIPAL and INTEREST PAYABLE in GOLD in NEW-YORK, or AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND,

at the option of the holder. Interest payable first day of January and July.

THESE BONDS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT PAR, IN CURRENCY AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 17 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

The PAYMENT of the bonds at maturity is SECURED by the pledge of bonds and mortgages owned by the company upon real estate which, at all times, are in the custody of Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT and LEVI P. MORTON, Trustees, with the ADDITIONAL SECURITY of the capital of the company of $1,000,000.

The company is restricted in purchasing bonds and mortgages by the following provision of its charter: "No mortgages shall be taken by the said Trust Company as security for bonds issued, or to be issued, except upon real estate located in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut; and all mortgages taken for the purposes aforesaid shall be taken upon unimproved real estate of greater estimated value by one hundred and fifty per cent. than the mortgaged amount, or upon improved real estate of greater estimated value by fifty per cent. than the amount of the mortgage."

DIRECTORS.

V. K. Stevenson, 17 Nassau. R. Schell, B'way, cor. 16th st.
Thos. A. Davies, 610 5th av. A. S. Rosenbaum, 121 M'n L.
A. Belmont, 19 Nassau st. C. F. Livermore, 223 5th av.
Jos. Seligman, 21 Broad st. C. C. Baldwin, 43 & 45 W'th
Jas. S. Thayer, 17 Nassau st. H. M. Taber, 90 Beaver st.
Jos. A. Jameson, 4 Broad st. A. S. Barnes, 111 William st.
Sieg. T. Meyer, 86 Leonard Isaac Wallach, 16 White st.
John H. Watson, 291 B'way G. W. Carleton, 192 5th av.
D. M. Koehler, 395 Pearl st. R. T. Wilson, 44 Broad st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Pres't. THOS. A. DAVIES, V. Pres't.
H. E. DAVIES, 120 B'way, Counsel. WM. L. ELY, Sec'y.

STOCKS
OF THE
City of New-York.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

Other choice Municipal investments.

OFFICE OF WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
No. 658 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 30, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on the 15th day of January, 1875, at 11:30 A. M.

Prompt and full attendance of stockholders specially requested.

The stock transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 31 until Jan. 16, 1875. By order of the board.

J. PARMLY, Jr., Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 1 to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874. }

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

E. D. RANDOLPH,
H. W. BICKLEY. } BANKING-HOUSE OF EDMUND D. RANDOLPH & CO., No. 6 Wall st., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1875. }

WE THIS DAY OPEN A HOUSE IN PHILAdelphia under the name of RANDOLPH, BICKLEY & Co., which will also be the title of the New-York house from this date. Mr. WM. J. BLACK is admitted to an interest in the firm.

EDMUND D. RANDOLPH & CO.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this bank for election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room on MONDAY, 11th of January next, between 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE
HOFFMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 130 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

A dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand. JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOHN D. MACINTYRE was appointed Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Globe Fire Insurance Company
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 176 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

The usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., and also an extra dividend of THREE (3) per Cent., is this day declared, both payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MARYLAND COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD.,
Nos. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of One Dollar and a Half per share, payable to stockholders on and after Feb. 1. Transfer-books will be closed 20th inst. and reopened Feb. 4.

S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
No. 60 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875. }

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875. }

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared an annual scrip dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at this office. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

A. D. HOPE, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared payable Jan. 2, 1875, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE ANNAPOLIS AND Elk Ridge Railroad Company due 1st January, 1875, will be paid at the office of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874. }

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after the 2d January ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 28, 1874. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. is declared payable Jan. 2, 1875, at the New-York office of this company, No. 184 Broadway.

WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1, 1874. }

COUPONS OF THE CONSOLIDATION BONDS OF the State of South Carolina due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National Park Bank, New-York, and at the Treasury, Columbia, S. C.

Coupons due July 1, 1874, on Consolidation Bonds that may be issued in exchange for Fundable Bonds, will also be paid at any time on presentation at the above-mentioned places.

F. L. CARDOZA,
Treasurer South Carolina.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-quarter per Cent. upon its capital stock, payable on the 1st day of February next, at the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 9th day of January next, and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 2d day of Febuary next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND
HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 120 Broadway.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) Per Cent. is payable on demand at the office of the company.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due Jan. 1, 1875, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1874.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State;
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State;
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874. }

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo.

SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 201 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

P. NOTMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Jan. 2, 1875. WM. T. LANE, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1874.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which, and until the 5th day of February, the transfer books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY WILL pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., on and after the 15th January, to stockholders of record on the 25th inst., from which date to the day of payment the transfer book will remain closed. New-York stock will be paid at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, for a period of sixty days.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875. }

FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 7, 1875.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

STRAITSVILLE CANNEL COAL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 115 Broadway, Room No. 7.

The coupons of the mortgage bonds of this Company, due Jan 15, will be paid on and after that day, at the Murray Hill Bank.

WM. A. DARLING, Treasurer.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874. }

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1875.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1874. }

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d January, 1875. The Transfer Books will be closed from 24th inst., P. M., to 2d prox.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO.,
REORGANIZED, SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1874. }

THE COUPON MATURING JAN. 1, 1875, upon the consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, (reorganized,) will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York.

J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875. }

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of FIVE per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 11th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875. }

CASH CAPITAL..................	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1875..........	407,013 39

A semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1875. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO, & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874. }

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.

The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after the 2d of January, 1875. Transfer book closed until day of payment.

WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE past due coupons of the Consolidated Bonds bought outright at best market rate, or two-thirds cash and one-third interest scrip given, by

JOHN B. MANNING,
No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New st.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a dividend of SIX per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer-book will be closed until Jan 3.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 30, 1874.

100TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

CANTON COMPANY.—THE JAN. 1, 1875, COUPONS from the Canton Company Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the office of Brown, Brothers & Co., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET.—A GENTLEMAN of large experience and many years a leading and prominent GRAIN MERCHANT of BALTIMORE desires to associate himself with a party possessing capital for the "forwarding" and execution of EUROPEAN orders for GRAIN, FLOUR, &c., in the Baltimore market, now presenting superior advantages for that rapidly increasing trade. Communications may be addressed to M. P., St. James Hotel, Broadway, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—FOR sale, an interest in a manufacturing business, well established, where the profits are large and the investment will be entirely safe; money and help wanted to push the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 2,372 Post Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN.—HORSE AND GIG, ON MONDAY, JAN. 4, from No. 470 Broadway, about 11:15 A. M.; horse very dark bay; long tail, about sixteen hands; heavy, but very stylish, head high; gig elliptic and C springs. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery.

W. P. BENSEL, No. 550 Washington st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 noon
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 6 PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 20
ALGERIA.....WED., Jan. 13 *RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 27

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 6th January, 1875.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT, RECOULOUX..........Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........Thursday, Jan. 21
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ..........Thursday, Feb. 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

THE QUEEN..........Saturday, Jan. 9, 7 A. M.
ENGLAND..........Saturday, Jan. 23, 6:30 A. M.
HELVETIA..........Saturday, Jan. 30, ——.
..........Saturday, Feb. 6, ——.

For London direct, Denmark, Saturday, Jan. 16. ——.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. BEDDOE..........Jan. 12, at 9 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..........Jan. 26, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Feb. 9, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL......Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Jan. 23, at 7 P. M.
CITY OF ——......Saturday, —— at ——

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. NORDENHOLT, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HOHENSTAUFEN, Capt. H. C. FRANKE, on SATURDAY, Jan. 16.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin.......... 60 gold.
Steerage.......... 24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 9, from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

REGULATOR, Capt. WOOD, SATURDAY, Jan. 9, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE,

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
CLARIBEL..........Dec. 30
For NASSAU, HAYTI, VENEZUELA, and CURACOA.
ANDES..........Jan. 9, 1875
For KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.
ATLAS..........Jan. 15
For NASSAU, HAYTI, VENEZUELA, and CURACOA.
ETNA..........Jan. 22

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Jan. 21.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

*KENILWORTH.....Jan. 7 OHIO..........Jan. 28
INDIANA.........Jan. 14 PENNSYLVANIA.....Feb. 4
*ABBOTSFORD.....Jan. 21 ILLINOIS..........Feb. 11

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS.,
Liverpool. | Queenstown.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new)..........Thursday, Jan. 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Jan. 14

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Jan. 26

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 9 and Jan. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M.; 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M.; 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Sleeping-car express arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with above.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty,) a laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge; the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c.; TAMAR (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO. New-York.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, (REV. H. W. Beecher's.)—All the pews and aisle-chairs in this house will be publicly rented for one year on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1875, commencing at 7 o'clock, and no postponement on account of the weather.

By order of the Trustees.

H. S. WELD,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

APPLES.—BALDWINS, SPITZENBERGS, GREENINGS, and other varieties of choice Niagara County apples on hand and for sale by

GEO. MILLER & CO., No. 82 Broad st.